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THE FAR EAST,
MAINLAND CHINA,
OCEANIA
AGRICULTURAL
SITUATION;

Review of 1965 and Outlook for 1966

2. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
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THE FAR EAST, MAINLAND CHINA, AND OCEANIA AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

SUMMARY



FAR EAST

Total agricultural production in the Far East in 1965 was practically unchanged from the 1964 level (table 1). Consequently, there was an actual decline in per capita production as the population growth rate in the region in recent years has averaged around 2.3 percent. Food deficits have increased in a number of countries due to shortfalls in production in some instances and to increased income accompanied by higher per capita consumption in others. Widespread drought reduced India's harvests in the latter half of 1965 and has resulted in prospects for reduced harvests in the spring of 1966 for most winter-grown crops. The food situation there is quite tight, and the outlook is for a continued relatively short food supply throughout 1966 even with a prospective record level of foodgrain imports.

Since 1957-59, agricultural production in the region has increased at a compound annual rate of 3.0 percent. Per capita output has remained practically unchanged since 1960 following a period of gain during the 1950s. The most significant gain in agricultural production has occurred in Thailand, with production in 1965 some 57 percent above the 1957-59 average. Production in Vietnam is down about 10 percent from the level of 2 years ago.

Regional foodgrain output in 1965 was fractionally below the 1964 level. This compares

with an average long-term growth rate of 2.6 percent. Due to its importance in the economy and in the diets of the region's people, the decline in rice production was the most significant change in 1965. The crop was down almost 2.4 percent. Other important crops showing a decline in production from the level of the previous year include sweetpotatoes, peanuts, and copra.

Among major food crops the most notable increases occurred for wheat and pulses. Sugar-cane production showed a sharp increase continuing a long-time upward trend. Sugar beet production, largely in Japan, has shown even more significant percentage gains with the 1965 outturn nearly five times that of 1954. Other commodities for which record levels were reached in 1965 included tobacco, tea, rubber, fruit, and vegetables.

Except for Japan, the economies of all countries of the region are still largely based on agriculture. However, industrial expansion is taking place in practically all Far East countries at a rate substantially greater than the agricultural growth rate. Japan is the most industrialized country in the region and its industry is expanding at one of the most rapid rates in the world. Industry in India, the second largest industrial country in the region, is showing moderate growth. The industries of the other countries of the region are mostly

Table 1.--Far East and Oceania: Indices of agricultural production, annual 1954-1965 ^{1/}
(1957-59=100)

Region and country	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 ^{2/}	1965 ^{3/}
Far East:												
Afghanistan	96	96	99	88	105	107	109	107	114	115	118	121
Burma	93	92	99	90	103	108	109	112	117	116	115	117
Cambodia	70	82	90	96	96	107	112	102	123	129	127	134
Ceylon	94	101	98	96	101	102	110	117	121	124	129	120
India	91	93	97	94	101	105	111	116	114	120	123	122
Indonesia	100	94	94	96	101	103	104	103	110	105	111	119
Japan ^{4/}	79	99	93	96	99	104	108	109	114	112	116	118
Malaya, States of	88	93	92	97	100	103	110	115	116	123	123	127
Pakistan	94	91	99	98	96	106	109	114	112	124	123	127
Philippines	88	90	93	95	103	103	107	107	118	122	127	129
South Korea	101	97	84	97	102	102	100	115	107	107	134	131
South Vietnam	67	72	84	81	101	118	119	114	126	129	123	114
Taiwan	83	82	89	95	102	102	102	110	112	109	121	123
Thailand	83	100	112	90	104	106	124	129	136	150	151	157
Total	89	94	95	95	100	105	110	113	114	118	122	123
Oceania:												
Australia ^{4/}	88	95	94	88	108	104	108	111	119	125	129	120
New Zealand ^{4/}	89	92	96	96	100	104	106	107	111	113	115	119
Total	88	94	94	90	106	104	108	110	117	122	126	119

^{1/} Agricultural production during stated calendar years, except for rice and some minor crops. The figures for these crops also include the production in the early months of the next year.

^{2/} Preliminary.

^{3/} Forecast.

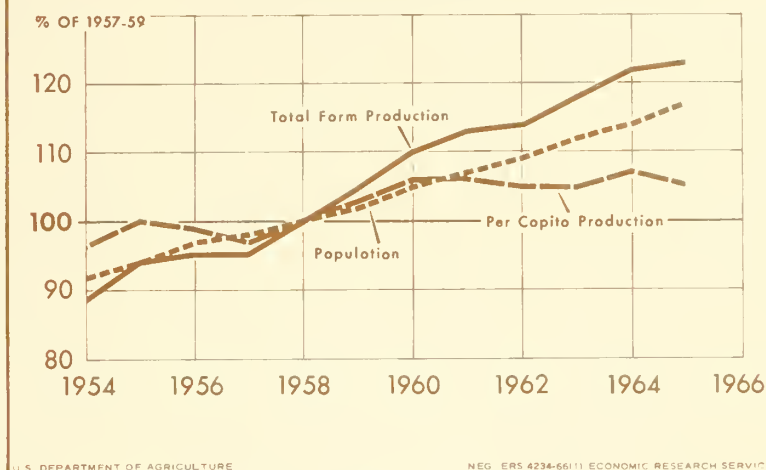
^{4/} Indices of net agricultural production for Japan, Australia, and New Zealand.

in the early development stage and are largely based on textiles and other light manufactures. A rather rapid expansion is taking place in the production of a widerange of consumer items. For several countries, exports of textiles and other consumer goods are expanding rather rapidly.

Monetary problems continue to restrict the economic development and foreign trade of most of the countries of the Far East. Very few countries of the region are considered to have fully adequate reserves of gold and foreign exchange. Holdings of gold and foreign exchange by principal countries of the region for which data are available were estimated at about \$5.2 billion as of mid-1965, a decline of 2 percent from a year earlier. Most of the decline occurred in India and Pakistan with a smaller but more significant decline in the holdings of South Korea and South Viet Nam.

Several countries face problems of internal inflation and deterioration in the value of their currency. The outstanding example in 1965 was Indonesia. That country's currency became virtually worthless by late 1965 both at home and abroad. Burma's currency, the kyat, is officially valued at 21 cents. However, the free market value in late 1965 was approximately 6 cents, having declined from 8.6 cents in 1960. India's currency, the rupee, also officially valued at 21 cents is worth about 11 or 12 cents on the free market. In 1960 the free market value of this currency was about 14.4 cents. Pakistan and Ceylon are among the other countries having similar difficulties. The currency of South Korea was sharply revalued in mid-1962, being established at an official rate of 130 Korean won per U.S. dollar (or 100 won = 77 cents).

FAR EAST: Per Capita Farm Production Falls Back Again



By the end of 1965, 100 won was worth 38 cents on the free market.

Prices for most important export commodities of the Far East declined moderately or remained relatively stable in 1965. However, the price of rice strengthened late in the year. Following a decline beginning in early 1960, rubber prices showed some strength from the fall of 1964 through the first half of 1965 but declined thereafter with some recent signs of steadying. Higher U.S. sugar prices during the principal 1965 Philippine sugar export season compared with a year earlier tended to offset the duty increase of \$2 per short ton for Philippine sugar entering the United States. This took effect at the beginning of 1965, as provided in the Revised U.S.-Philippine Trade Agreement of 1955. Also in the Philippines, copra and coconut oil prices continued the upward swing which has been underway for almost a decade. This trend was less pronounced for the region's other major exporters. Jute and burlap prices, having declined since 1961, have risen sharply from the low level reached in the second quarter of 1964. Tin prices have shown a moderate upward trend since early 1963.

Exports of all commodities from Far Eastern countries excluding Indonesia totaled \$14.8 billion in 1964 and during the first 9 months of 1965 moved at an annual rate of \$16.7 billion. Japan's exports, mostly manufactured goods, accounted for 45 percent of the total. For 11 countries of the region for which data are available, exports in 1963 of food, beverages, and agricultural raw materials amounted to \$4.1 billion compared with \$3.8 billion the previous year. Higher sugar prices accounted for more than half the total gain. Rubber was the largest item, accounting for more than 22 percent of the total. Fish, nearly all from Japan, was a large item. Tea, sugar, fruits and vegetables, rice, jute, coconut products, tobacco, and silk were all important earners of foreign exchange. Data are not available for 1964 for all countries, but South Korea and Ceylon showed significant gains over 1963.

Imports into Far Eastern countries have, for many years, exceeded exports by a substantial margin. Imports of all commodities in 1964 totaled \$18.8 billion, up 8 percent from the preceding year. The uptrend continued into 1965. For the first 9 months of 1965, imports were at an annual rate of \$20.0 billion. Food, beverages, and agricultural raw materials made up a large portion of this trade, amounting to \$5.2 billion in 1963, up 19 percent from the previous year. Prominent in this total were natural fibers (mostly cotton) and cereals, each being well over \$1 billion. Cereals were up by 30 percent to \$1.4 billion. India, Pakistan, Japan, and South Korea accounted for nearly all of this gain. Rubber is next in importance but imports were down. Oilseeds and sugar are sizable items.

Japan is the leading importer of foods, beverages, and agricultural raw materials in the Far East. Imports have been moving steadily upward and are approaching a level of \$3 billion annually. Imports in 1964 totaled \$2.8 billion--virtually all commercial trade. India is the next largest importer; trade was \$836 million in 1964,

much supplied under foreign aid. Two-thirds of this total was grains.

U.S. exports of all commodities to the Far East reached the record level of \$4.6 billion in 1964. Agricultural commodity exports also set a record at \$1.8 billion. But the agricultural share of the total was less than two-fifths, whereas in the early 1950s it was half. U.S. Government programs have played a vital part in financing agricultural exports to the Far East, accounting for about half of U.S. shipments of farm goods to the region. In 1964 the Far East accounted for 28 percent of all U.S. farm exports and 50 percent of those moving under government programs.

Japan is the largest foreign market for U.S. farm products. In the Far East the Philippines and Hong Kong are next in importance as dollar markets, but at levels far below Japan's \$720 million in 1964. Shipments to India totaled \$481 million in 1964, virtually all under government programs. Shipments to Pakistan and South Korea also moved largely as concessional sales and in each case exceeded \$100 million. Far Eastern markets showing the largest percentage gains since the late 1950s have been South Vietnam and the Ryukyu Islands. Half of U.S. exports to the Far East consist of cereals--mainly wheat to India, Japan, and Pakistan. U.S. exports of wheat to the Far East reached a record level of 10 million metric tons in 1964, about half of all wheat exported in that year. Cotton is next in importance. Oilseeds rank third with 10 percent of the total.

U.S. agricultural imports from the Far East totaled \$728 million in 1964, 22 percent of all commodities imported from the region. The proportion has steadily declined--it was about two-thirds in the early 1950s --as the flow of manufactured goods, largely from Japan, has grown. About one-sixth of all U.S. agricultural imports come from the Far East. Rubber and sugar are the leading commodities. The region supplies 80 percent of the rubber and a

third of the sugar imports. Several products come almost entirely from this area--tea from Ceylon and India, copra and abaca from the Philippines, silk from Japan, jute from Pakistan, and pepper from Indonesia.

Two-fifths of U.S. imports of agricultural products from the Far East come from the Philippines. Imports of farm products from that country were valued at \$295 million in 1964; they have exceeded \$200 million in every year but one since 1950. Indonesia was second in importance in 1964, accounting for \$120 million. The States of Malaya, India, Ceylon, and Taiwan followed in importance. Japan also ranks high despite its status as an industrial nation. Silk is the principal item, but canned fruits also make up a considerable item by value.

MAINLAND CHINA

The Communist regime in Mainland China, for the first time since the "great leap" fiasco, announced specific goals for 1965 in the 2 most important sectors of the economy: industrial production was to expand 11 percent and the value of agricultural production 5 percent. These goals are modest by pre-leap standards and provide somewhat of a bench mark for gauging economic advancement during recent years. This more realistic assessment by the planners of the country's economic potential--now based on a policy of self-reliance--represents a dramatic change in the approach to solving Mainland China's economic problems. As the year advanced there seemed to be little official concern about meeting the goal for industrial production but an increasing concern about attaining the 5 percent increase in agriculture.

Gross agricultural production in Mainland China in 1965 equaled or slightly exceeded that in 1964, but likely fell short of the official goal. Estimated production of food crops, notably grains and soybeans, was slightly less than in 1964 and offset higher production of other food crops in the private sector. Increases in the production of rice, and certain other farm

products including cotton, tobacco, sugarcane, and livestock may have boosted the total value of agricultural production above that in 1964. Hogs and poultry increased faster than large animals, and the shortage of draft animals remains acute. Although 1965 is the fourth straight year in which crop production exceeded that in 1959-61, production of most agricultural commodities, including livestock, is believed to have still been less than in 1957, the year used by Communist Chinese officials as a base for comparison and officially claimed by them to be agriculture's best year.

Production of food in Mainland China has not kept pace with population growth and in 1966 per capita consumption may be reduced somewhat from the level of the past 2 years despite anticipated record imports of grain. Nongrain foods (vegetables, fruits, poultry and poultry products, pork, and in some areas fish) from private plots and imports of grain have provided the extra food to maintain a tolerable but inadequate level of consumption since 1959-61.

Mainland China's repayment of final installments on the Soviet debt in early 1965 was one of the most significant developments during the year, since Mainland China emerged free of debt to the Soviets for the first time since 1950. This fact will allow the regime more flexibility in establishing broader trade relations on world markets. The effect of the changed situation was appearing in 1965 both in increased amounts and in greater variety of goods, particularly textiles, available for export to Free World markets.

In 1964, about half of total imports were made up of grains, raw cotton, chemical fertilizers, and crude rubber. Grain was the leading item, with imports amounting to about 6.5 million tons in 1964 and approximately 6 million tons in 1965. Exports of rice were about 720,000 tons in 1964 and may have exceeded that figure in 1965. Exports of soybeans, which have averaged about 330,000 tons, also may have declined.

OCEANIA

The overall economic situation for countries of the region is expected to continue quite favorable throughout 1966. In both Australia and New Zealand the rate of increase in GNP is well above the current population growth rate of slightly over 2 percent. However, farm production and agricultural export prospects for the 2 countries contrast rather sharply. Widespread droughts have sharply curtailed 1965 harvests in Australia. On the other hand, the production of agricultural commodities in New Zealand is up.

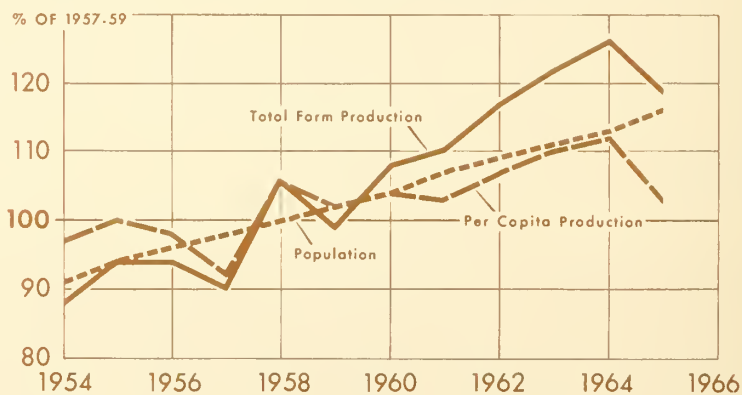
The drought in Australia is centered mostly in New South Wales, Queensland, and Northern Territory. Output of grains, livestock, livestock products, and certain oilseeds have been seriously affected. The wheat crop is expected to be the lowest since the 1961 crop. Barley and oat harvests will be the lowest in several years due to reductions in acreage and heavy grazing of livestock in some areas because of shortages of feed and pastures. The outlook is for smaller outturns of corn and sorghum. The tobacco crop has been reduced by hail damage, frost, and blue mold. The output of flaxseed will be far below last season's level. Both the rice and cotton crops, which are not affected by dry weather, are expected to establish new records.

In New Zealand the outlook for production of livestock and livestock products has generally improved following the cold, wet winter of 1965. Pasture conditions since September have been excellent and a new record for dairy production is expected. Some increase in the output of all dairy products is anticipated while nonfat dry milk and dried buttermilk production may exceed that of the previous year

by 12 percent, with totals of 86,000 and 22,000 metric tons respectively. Wool production is forecast at a record. Total meat production will be up due mainly to increases in lamb and mutton production. Actual production of beef will depend largely on the extent of dairy cow culling, which may be below last year's levels because of the emphasis placed on building up of herds.

The value of Australia's agricultural exports in 1964/65 has been estimated at \$2.1 billion or about 12 percent below the high export earnings of \$2.4 billion for 1963/64. Much of the decrease in earnings reflected the lower price for sugar as well as both volume and price declines for wool. Export earnings from meats and dairy products increased, but overall, agriculture's share in the total value of exports dropped from 78 percent in 1963/64 to 72 percent in 1964/65. Indications are that foreign exchange earnings in 1965/66 will decline even more sharply because of the effects on farm production of the unfavorable weather. Wheat shipments to Mainland China and the USSR in 1964/65 continued at a very high level. Communist markets alone accounted for al-

OCEANIA: Farm Output Drops Sharply



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most half of the value of Australia's wheat and flour trade in 1964/65.

The total value of New Zealand's agricultural exports for the trade year ending June 30, 1965, was down from the record \$953 million of 1964 by approximately 1 percent. This decline was accounted for mainly by lower prices of wool. Imports of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials were valued at about \$79 million, 18 percent below 1963/64. Price and market prospects for shipment of nonfat dried milk, dried whole milk and casein appear good for 1966.

Considerable expansion of trade between Australia and New Zealand is anticipated when the free trade arrangement between the 2 countries becomes effective later this year. New Zealand is particularly anxious to adjust some of its unfavorable trade balance with Australia. Free market assurances are granted to New Zealand for its exports of timber products, frozen and dried vegetables to Australia in addition to liberal quota provisions for exports of pork, cheese, and lamb to that market during a 10-year period.

SITUATION BY COUNTRY



FAR EAST

JAPAN

Economic conditions: For the Japanese, 1965 was a year of economic adjustment and recession. It was a time of considerable uncertainty, but few observers express serious doubts about the long-term economic prospects for Japan. The economy is generally considered basically sound and the outlook for a resumption of stable growth and progress is bright, once the economy moves out of the current recession. Support for this favorable long-term forecast is found in the historical performance of the Japanese economy and confidence in Japan's resourcefulness and abilities.

Viewed in the context of the recent history of Japanese economic development, the 1965 period of economic adjustment and correction of imbalances appears more or less normal and to be expected. Postwar Japanese recessions have had a common pattern. In brief, rapid economic growth with heavy importing led to a deterioration in the balance of international payments. The government checked this draw-down of foreign exchange reserves by adopting a "tight money" policy, forcing up interest rates and dampening demand, particularly for imported goods. Once a recovery in the foreign account was achieved the controls on the money supply were reversed. Business groups bought to replenish inventories and invested in new production facilities. Economic growth accelerated. The technique worked unusually well.

Developments leading up to the present recession began in the second half of 1963 when a deterioration in the balance of payments convinced the Japanese authorities that restraints on imports were in order. "Tight money" measures were applied and kept in effect throughout 1964. Monetary restraints and a booming export trade brought about the desired corrections in the foreign account in 1964 and the economy moved slowly into a recessionary phase.

The Japanese Government took several steps to stimulate the economy in early 1965. Interest rates were lowered on 3 separate occasions and for the first time in recent years the government resorted to deficit financing as a stimulant to the slumping economy. Still, domestic demand and industrial production were described as stagnated well into the second half of 1965.

In the current recessionary period, wholesale prices have been rather stable in the face of large supplies and weakening demand. The cost-of-living index, of which food is a major component, reached 143 at the end of the second quarter of 1965, up 11 points from the same date in 1964 and 32 points above the 1960 level (1958 = 100). Further increases are expected in 1966. An increase averaging 8.6 percent in the consumer price for rice has been announced. In the last few months of 1965 wages increased faster than productivity.

Signs of a business upturn appeared at mid-year 1965. Japanese exports continued to boom in 1965, reflecting excellent world demand for Japanese goods. The important foreign balance of payments, already favorable, continued to improve in 1965. The country's international liquidity (total reserves) increased from \$2,019 million at the end of 1964 to \$2,131 million on November 30, 1965, a gain of \$112 million. The sagging stock market began a recovery about mid-July, and prices had risen 25 percent by mid-September from the low point for the year in July. The government promises further stimulants to the economy if necessary. A tax reduction could be used.

It is, of course, too early to judge with any high degree of certainty whether encouraging signs signal a steady upturn in economic activity. A good guess is that recovery will continue, but possibly at a slower pace than in similar previous recession periods. Also, the average rate of economic growth of the past several years cannot be expected to continue indefinitely. It will likely taper off and fall more nearly in line with other advanced nations. Such a decline in the rate of growth is expected by the Japanese. Stable economic development and continued social progress is a basic aim of Japan's economic policy.

Agricultural production: Japanese farmers are planting fewer acres of such traditional crops as barley, wheat and soybeans. More resources are going into the production of fruits, vegetables and livestock products. This basic shift in resource use by farmers is in keeping with changing consumer demand and is recognized as desirable by the Japanese Government as a matter of policy. Japanese policy on rice, a basic food item, is different from other grains. Production increases for rice are officially encouraged.

The harvest of field crops in 1965 held close to the 1964 level as increased yields per acre about offset acreage declines. Estimates as of October 1, the latest available, put the

1965 rice crop at 12.6 million metric tons (brown rice) slightly below the 1964 crop and down 441,000 tons from the record crop harvested in 1962. The area planted to rice in 1965 was about 5,000 hectares below 1964.

Shortfalls in rice production run contrary to Japanese farm policy aims and represent a setback for the government. Rice production is encouraged by high price supports that continue to increase every year. Nevertheless, Japan, faced with expanded rice consumption, has had to become a major rice importer again after virtually achieving self-sufficiency. Imports of rice in calendar 1964 amounted to more than 415,000 metric tons compared to about 222,000 tons in 1963. Some 874,000 tons were contracted for delivery in 1965; a similar amount may be needed in 1966. Adverse weather has been partly to blame.

Growing conditions for Japanese agriculture were, on the whole, fairly normal in 1965. Prolonged cold weather threatened in the spring, but a timely warming trend occurred and good growing weather prevailed during the crop season. Typhoon damage, no stranger to Japanese farmers, hit the rice crop in the autumn. Early reports indicated considerable damage.

Agricultural trade: Farm products account for a sizable part of Japan's buying abroad--35 percent in 1964. Food and livestock feed, however, have a high priority on the import list and are not quickly affected by curbs on imports. During the current recession phase, spending for farm imports increased substantially even though the economic policy aimed for reduced foreign spending. In 1964 imports of foods, beverages, and agricultural raw materials totaled \$2,786 million, up more than 11 percent from the previous year. Indications are that 1965 import figures registered further increases and may have reached the \$3 billion level for the year. Japan is well along toward becoming the first \$1 billion market for U.S. agricultural products.

Table 2.--Japan: Imports of selected agricultural products, from all sources, by quantity and value, average 1951-55 and 1956-60, annual 1961-1964, and January-September 1964 and 1965

Commodity	Average		Calendar year				Jan. - Sept.	
	1951-55	1956-60	1961	1962	1963	1964	1964	1965
-----1,000 metric tons-----								
Poultry meat	—	—	—	—	3	6	4	3
Nonfat dry milk	12	26	31	45	68	76	45	37
Wheat	1,895	2,377	2,631	2,562	3,178	3,592	2,730	2,732
Rice	1,107	413	126	178	222	415	378	844
Barley	775	596	—	—	172	471	329	518
Corn	169	759	1,831	2,316	2,645	3,229	2,328	2,446
Millet and sorghum	23	20	146	401	761	1,030	725	1,007
Lemons and limes	1	3	3	4	4	15	10	12
Raisins	2	4	12	20	15	19	12	10
Lard	2	10	9	21	34	42	29	31
Tobacco	8	5	11	18	16	29	24	17
Hides and skins	49	81	138	143	154	160	117	119
Soybeans	448	911	1,158	1,293	1,544	1,607	1,169	1,358
Safflower seed	9	46	73	63	196	199	136	57
Cotton	444	602	796	602	707	692	570	556
Tallow	82	128	161	134	169	192	143	148
----- Million dollars -----								
Poultry meat	—	—	0.1	0.2	2.6	4.1	2.5	2.0
Nonfat dry milk	3.4	9.4	9.2	11.4	14.0	14.1	8.5	7.8
Wheat	157.6	164.1	179.4	180.9	217.4	262.0	199.1	188.1
Rice	193.3	57.2	16.6	23.8	28.7	58.3	52.1	124.5
Barley	62.6	37.6	—	—	9.8	29.2	20.9	33.3
Corn	13.3	47.3	107.0	133.7	158.4	208.7	150.6	165.1
Millet and sorghum	1.4	1.1	7.3	20.4	42.9	61.2	44.0	59.3
Lemons and limes	0.2	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.6	5.2	3.3	4.6
Raisins	0.6	1.5	4.1	7.2	5.2	7.4	4.9	3.8
Lard	0.7	3.0	9.0	4.4	6.3	9.0	6.2	7.1
Tobacco	8.7	8.8	21.0	32.3	30.7	47.1	41.2	32.7
Hides and skins	27.3	33.4	58.3	63.1	59.2	56.5	39.1	42.9
Soybeans	58.2	94.5	128.8	132.7	167.9	184.5	134.8	168.0
Safflower seed	1.1	5.8	8.8	8.0	22.6	21.7	14.9	7.0
Cotton	406.5	394.6	511.2	376.7	434.3	432.0	338.2	344.8
Tallow	16.9	25.3	28.3	20.6	26.9	33.0	23.3	32.8
Total	951.8	884.5	1,090.2	1,016.8	1,228.5	1,434.0	1,083.6	1,223.8

— = None or negligible.

n.a. = Not available.

Table 3.--Japan: Imports of selected agricultural products from the United States by quantity and value, average 1951-55 and 1956-60, annual 1961-1964, and January-September 1964 and 1965

Commodity	Average		Calendar year				Jan. - Sept.	
	1951-55	1956-60	1961	1962	1963	1964	1964	1965
----- <u>-1,000 metric tons-</u> -----								
Poultry meat	—	—	—	—	3	5	3	2
Nonfat dry milk	8	25	29	41	65	74	<u>1/</u> 43	33
Wheat	1,114	1,059	799	880	1,452	1,681	1,375	1,517
Rice	216	4	—	—	—	107	107	222
Barley	335	233	—	—	113	276	174	173
Corn	107	249	515	1,031	1,061	1,545	1,066	1,594
Millet and sorghum	19	18	146	394	741	797	<u>1/</u> 605	816
Lemons and limes	1	3	3	4	4	15	<u>1/</u> 10	12
Raisins	2	1	11	18	9	16	n.a.	9
Lard	1	1	—	14	26	32	<u>1/</u> 23	26
Tobacco	4	4	8	12	10	15	15	12
Hides and skins	28	52	96	93	104	118	86	86
Soybeans	376	792	1,102	1,126	1,314	1,322	946	1,029
Safflower seed	2	43	72	63	196	198	n.a.	56
Cotton	176	249	415	192	228	236	231	193
Tallow	76	110	147	108	129	163	<u>1/</u> 118	132
----- <u>Million dollars</u> -----								
Poultry meat	—	—	—	0.2	2.4	3.7	2.3	1.7
Nonfat dry milk	1.9	9.0	8.8	10.6	13.3	13.4	<u>1/</u> 8.2	6.8
Wheat	95.5	73.2	52.9	60.0	97.2	120.1	98.0	101.8
Rice	42.3	0.7	—	—	—	14.8	14.8	32.6
Barley	26.3	14.1	—	—	6.7	16.8	10.8	10.9
Corn	8.6	15.8	29.8	59.6	65.1	101.3	70.9	108.7
Millet and sorghum	1.1	1.0	7.3	20.1	41.8	48.0	<u>1/</u> 37.0	48.4
Lemons and limes	0.2	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.6	5.2	<u>1/</u> 3.5	4.6
Raisins	0.5	0.2	4.0	6.4	3.6	6.3	n.a.	3.5
Lard	0.4	0.3	6.1	2.5	4.4	6.3	<u>1/</u> 4.3	5.8
Tobacco	6.3	8.1	16.3	24.1	21.1	30.7	30.7	26.2
Hides and skins	13.5	18.8	35.9	38.0	35.4	34.2	24.1	25.8
Soybeans	47.9	80.4	122.1	116.0	143.7	153.9	110.9	128.2
Safflower seed	0.3	5.5	8.7	8.0	22.6	21.6	n.a.	6.9
Cotton	155.9	159.0	258.4	121.6	137.0	141.5	129.2	113.7
Tallow	15.5	21.4	25.5	16.6	21.0	28.4	<u>1/</u> 19.8	29.2
Total	416.2	408.4	576.9	485.1	616.9	746.2	n.a.	654.8

1/ Data for these commodities are not reported by country of origin in the Japanese monthly returns for 1964. Data given here are taken from United Nations sources. They include the indicated commodities and also minor amounts of related items. All other figures are from the Annual and Monthly Returns of Foreign Trade of Japan.

Japan remained the No. 1 customer of U.S. farmers in 1964. In that year the U.S. supplied about four-fifths or more of Japan's imports of soybeans, hides and skins, tallow, raisins, grain sorghum, poultry, and nonfat dry milk; a little less than half of the wheat and corn, slightly more than half of the tobacco; nearly three-fifths of the barley; about one-third of the cotton and one-fourth of the rice.

U.S. farmers continued to do well in the Japanese market in 1965. Japan's imports from the United States of 16 selected agricultural products, constituting the bulk of U.S. farm exports to that country, totaled \$655 million for the first 9 months of the year. This was a gain of one-eighth over the January - September period of 1964. Imports of these same items from all sources amounted to \$1,224 million and showed an equal percentage gain over the previous year.

Imports from the United States in metric tons of wheat, corn, milo (grain sorghum), raisins, wheat bran, soybean cake and meal, lard and hog grease, miscellaneous feedstuffs, soybeans, beef tallow, and barley were up moderately to sharply in the January-October 1965 period compared to the same months in 1964. Imports were down for nonfat dry milk, wheat flour, leaf tobacco, cattle hides and skins, safflower seeds, raw cotton, and poultry meat. Competition from other suppliers and a weakening of total demand are the main factors causing the decline.

The farm market outlook in Japan for 1966 and beyond is bright despite the slump in the economy. Import requirements continue to grow as the population increases and as consumers' purchasing power rises. Also, Japan's foreign exchange position and export earnings are strong at a time when other sectors of the economy are having some trouble. So long as Japan can export to pay for needed imports the farm market can be expected to remain strong. (Hughes H. Spurlock)

SOUTH KOREA

Economic conditions: South Korea's economy and progress can be realistically appraised only against a background of prolonged occupation, geographic division, war, and reconstruction. Korea was part of the Japanese empire from 1905 to the end of World War II. The termination of the war in 1945 brought an end to Japanese rule, but Korea was divided at the 38th parallel.

The division of Korea left an economic imbalance. The northern half, developed industrially under the Japanese, had most of the country's power development, heavy industry, and mineral resources. The South had primarily light industries (textiles and food processing plants), farm land, and population problems.

The Republic of Korea (South Korea) was put into further difficulties when the Communist north attacked in 1950 causing damage estimated at more than \$3 billion. Heavy expenditures for defense remain a drag on the economy. Judged against the foregoing background economic progress is encouraging, especially since 1962.

The new civilian government installed in late 1963 replaced a military government, and completed a second full year in office in December 1965. For Korea the past 3 years have been a period of increased economic growth and improved economic stability. The gross national product increased by almost 7 percent during 1963 in real terms, nearly twice the rate of growth in the previous year. The average growth rate for 1959-62 averaged only 3.7 percent, barely exceeding the rate of population growth. A growth rate of nearly 7 percent in real terms was achieved again in 1964. Figures for 1965 are not yet available but should show a further increase comparable to the 2 previous years. Increased agricultural production is responsible to a considerable extent for the increased rate of growth and a reduction in inflationary pressures.

Preliminary statistics for 1965 indicate that South Korea again pushed ahead on a broad front in the face of many stubborn problems. Gains are being made in manufacturing, mining, agriculture, and foreign trade. The latter is particularly important in achieving a better balance in the country's international accounts.

Industrialization and self-sufficiency in agriculture are the basic aims and hopes of South Korea in pushing toward a self-sustaining and prosperous economy. Building a primary base for industry is a top-priority item in the present 5-year plan (1962-66). Securing adequate sources of energy such as electricity and coal, and the building of railways, harbors, and ports are necessary beginnings. Substantial development of key industries such as cement, fertilizer, and oil refining facilities is also receiving emphasis. Such developments are expensive and make a slow return on capital invested, but progress is being made. Heavy investment spending creates purchasing power which bids up prices of consumer items and causes inflationary problems.

The industrial production index (1960 = 100) rose from 123.5 in 1962 to 139.8 in 1963 and 151.0 in 1964. In the early period of the plan an oil refinery capable of processing 11.35 million barrels of crude oil annually, 3 cement factories that can turn out a total of 950,000 tons of cement a year, an additional fertilizer factory, a pulp mill, and a lead smelter were brought into operation. Output of both coal and electric power continues to increase.

The industries that support agriculture most directly are fertilizer plants and facilities for manufacturing insecticides. Two fertilizer plants are now in production and 2 more plants have been started with completion scheduled for 1966. A fifth fertilizer plant financed by Japanese interests is expected to be started soon. The 5 plants should turn out sufficient fertilizer to meet or very nearly

meet the country's requirements. An insecticide plant is also reportedly progressing on schedule. Foreign assistance, extended as grants and loans, has made much of this possible.

Korea, at the present stage of economic development, experiences much difficulty in keeping serious inflationary pressures in check. The cost-of-living index (1958=100) stood at 230 for October 1965 compared to 207 in October 1964. Efforts to stabilize the cost of living have been only partially successful. An increasing money supply and purchasing power bidding for scarce goods keeps an upward pressure on prices. The money supply at the end of September 1965 was 53 billion won, more than 10 billion won above a year earlier.

Agricultural production: South Korea is still a nation of small-scale farmers despite the recent industrial development. Basically the difficult problems facing Korean agriculture are capsuled in the fact that the country has a population density of 740 persons per square mile, among the highest in the world. Though some additional acreage will be reclaimed, most of the land suitable for farming has already been brought under cultivation. Moreover, an annual rate of population growth of 2.9 percent is also among the highest in the world. Thus, pressures on the land are not only heavy but are also increasing. Small gains in production are rapidly absorbed by population increases.

Agricultural production (1957 - 59=100) reached 134 in 1964 and fell to 131 for 1965. The 1965 crop was up 24 points from the 1963 figure, marking the second excellent-to-good harvest in a row. Before 1964, farm production increases about kept pace with population growth and failed to do even this in poor crop years.

Generally good weather was one of the factors underlying 1964 advances in farm production. More significant, however, was the fact that U.S. technical assistance, greater use

of fertilizer, improved seeds, and improved technology were beginning to make themselves felt, brightening future prospects for steady growth. These non-weather factors may have been especially important in 1965 as the growing season was not a particularly good one. Drought in the spring and early summer created much concern about barley prospects, and threatened the rice crop by delaying planting. General rains broke the drought, avoiding the heavy losses feared at the time. Flooding occurred in some areas, doing serious local damage. Nevertheless, estimates are that it was a very good harvest though somewhat below the excellent 1964 outturn.

Among the farm enterprises, significant increases have been achieved in the main grains--rice and barley. Potato production has been vastly expanded, adding to the food supply. Also, livestock production is beginning to make progress which can eventually upgrade the nation's diet and expand farm income. Plans for converting some barley land to growing wheat have been announced as a move to cut down wheat imports. The year 1971 has been mentioned as a target date for becoming self-sufficient in foodgrains.

Agricultural trade: Expansion of exports and holding down of imports for the present are basic to Korea's hopes for self-reliance and prosperity. The wide gap which exists between import and export earnings is largely covered by U.S. aid. The deficit amounted to \$473 million in 1963, dropped to \$285 million in 1964, and totaled \$178 million during the first 8 months of 1965, indicating real progress in closing the gap. Korea's international liquidity position (total reserves) at the end of September 1965 stood at \$127 million compared to \$128 million on September 30, 1964.

Financial assistance to be provided by Japan as reparations--designed to end long-standing disputes between the two countries--will benefit Korea substantially. Under terms of the provisional agreement signed in 1965,

Japan agreed to pay compensation of about \$300 million in goods and services over 10 years, and to make a loan of about \$200 million repayable over 20 years. An additional \$300 million was promised through private loans on a commercial basis.

The \$800 million in grants and loans should help Korea to finance some needed imports without putting burdensome pressures on the foreign account in the years immediately ahead. Any long-term solution to the trade deficit, however, depends on increasing export earnings. Thus Korea is pushing exports vigorously and restricting imports. Earnings amounted to nearly \$120 million in 1965 compared to \$86.8 million the previous year and less than \$33 million as recently as 1960. An ambitious target of \$170 million was established for 1965. Some \$70 million in exports were moved during the first half of 1965, 34 percent over the level achieved in the first 6 months of 1964. An export target of \$230 million has been set for 1966. Korean exports, formerly mostly agricultural and mineral products, are shifting to manufactures, paralleling the structural change in the economy in which industrial production is moving up relative to other sectors.

Korea's exports of food, beverages, and agricultural raw materials amounted to \$36.4 million in 1964, up almost 30 percent from the previous year. Fish is a large item in this total. Silk, rice (in years of good harvests), and live animals are the major agricultural exports.

Korea's imports of food, beverages and agricultural raw material amounted to \$180 million in 1963 and were down sharply to \$121 million in 1964. Of the above, the U.S. Government supplied farm products valued at \$103 million in 1963. The amount dropped to about \$79 million in 1964.

Total imports of wheat, rice, and barley reached 1.22 million metric tons in 1963 owing

to a poor rice crop the previous year. Imports in 1964 amounted to 549,000 metric tons--virtually all wheat and barley. Imports of grains in 1965 were probably down following the good 1964 harvest. Raw cotton is second only to grains as a major farm import. Both grains and cotton have been supplied primarily through U.S. Government programs. Korea is hoping to become self-sufficient in total grains. Earnings from rice exports can be used to pay for the wheat that must be imported. Cotton will remain an import item but a developed Korean economy will be able to buy cotton for dollars at some future date. (Hughes H. Spurlock)

TAIWAN

Economic conditions: Taiwan's economy remained strong and continued to forge ahead on a broad front in 1965, adding another year of growth and progress to the island's long list of accomplishments. The gross national product grew at an average annual rate of 6 to 7 percent in real terms for the period 1953-64, despite heavy defense burdens. The rate of growth in 1965 should equal, or possibly exceed, the average rate for the period. Moreover, a sizable economic base has been constructed for future expansion.

U.S. financial aid and technical assistance helped the people of Taiwan to help themselves, and Taiwan has made good use of the assistance. This permitted U.S. economic aid to be formally ended on June 30, 1965. Taiwan's economy continues to move ahead under its own power. Confidence on the part of Taiwanese that the country can go ahead on its own is gaining. Foreign capital is coming in as business investments by American and other interests. Also, Japan extended a yen credit worth 150 million U.S. dollars in 1965. Indications are that investment capital will not be in short supply.

Economic growth has been accomplished by expanding and diversifying both industry and agriculture. Industry has expanded at a faster pace than agriculture and is now the most dy-

namic force in economic growth, as well as the island's hope for the future. The industrial production index went up sharply in 1964, rising from 270.6 the previous year to 340.5 in 1964 (1953 = 100). Industrial production has been reflected in expanding output of textiles, lumber products, metal manufactures, chemicals, cement, and construction materials.

Significantly, investment spending for plant and equipment, rising wages, and generally increased purchasing power have not brought about uncontrolled inflation. The cost-of-living index has demonstrated a high degree of stability over the past 3 years. A plentiful food supply has been a major factor in keeping the cost of living down because of the heavy weight of food in the index. The index (1958 = 100) averaged 146 in 1964 and averaged only 147 in the early months of 1965. The cost of living in August 1965 was up only 1 percent compared to the corresponding month of the preceding year.

The expanding and industrializing economy of Taiwan is increasingly dependent on foreign trade for healthy and vigorous growth. Large trade deficits plagued the economy in the past. Deficits ranged from \$90 million to \$135 million during 1957-62. Trade deficits were largely covered by U.S. aid. High sugar prices in 1963 enabled Taiwan to narrow the trade gap. The foreign trade account achieved a slight surplus in 1964. This favorable turn in trade, however, is due in large part to expansion and diversification in the export lists which added some new foreign exchange earners. Sugar and rice are no longer so important. Prior to 1959, sugar exports accounted for more than half of total exports, but the ratio dropped to less than 30 percent for 1964 and to less than 22 percent in the first half of 1965. Exports of textiles and other manufactures and farm products other than sugar have reduced the country's unhealthy dependency on one principal export item.

Taiwan's foreign exchange position has improved substantially since mid-year 1963. Total

reserves stood at U.S. \$319 million on June 30, 1965, compared to \$322 million for the same date in the previous year and only \$160 million in 1963. Holdings are sufficient to finance about 9 months of imports at the 1964 import rate, and are considered adequate for Taiwan's needs.

On balance, Taiwan's economy in 1965 certainly had more favorable factors and achievements than weaknesses and shortcomings, but there are problems. Unemployment and underemployment are proving difficult to overcome despite industrial expansion. The population is increasing by about 3 percent annually. Opportunities for expanding food production have been widely exploited. Agricultural production will be expanded, but gains will not come easily. Population increases hold the seeds of trouble in the years ahead if unchecked. Programs in family planning are being promoted but their effectiveness has not yet been assessed.

Agricultural production: Taiwanese farmers, combining intelligence and thrift and building on a base established under the Japanese, have done an excellent job in making use of U.S. technical and financial assistance to increase farm production for home use and for export. Crop yields have been increased to a high level and land resources are extensively utilized by multiple-cropping. Yet farm production is pushed to keep pace with population increases.

Indications are that growing conditions in 1965 assured another good harvest. The agricultural production index was up from 121 in 1964 to 123 in 1965 (1957 - 59 = 100), a gain of 2 points. Drought in the early spring caused some anxiety about the first rice crop, (March to mid-July), but a favorable turn in the weather eliminated the threat and brightened the outlook. An increase of about 4 percent over the first rice crop of 1964 is estimated despite a drop of some 2,500 hectares in planted acreage. The second rice crop is also believed to have turned out a good harvest, putting total rice production up around 2 percent. The outturn of sweetpotatoes, another important food crop, was

down moderately from the previous year. Production of cash crops such as sugar, bananas, pineapples, and mushrooms--crops highly important to the export trade--made excellent gains. Asparagus, a relatively new cash crop, showed spectacular growth. Production totaled only 40,000 cases in the entire year of 1964. For the first half of 1965 the outturn exceeded 180,000 cases. The expansion of asparagus production is another example of Taiwan's successful efforts to diversify production.

Livestock and poultry enterprises are beginning to gain momentum on Taiwan and are offering additional opportunity for growth and adding economic strength to the island's agriculture and to farmers' incomes.

Agricultural trade: Taiwan's total exports of foods, beverages, and agricultural raw materials amounted to \$187.7 million in 1963, about 57 percent of total exports, and to \$247.6 million in 1964, again about 57 percent of the total. Sugar alone accounted for almost 31 percent of total exports in 1963 and nearly 30 percent of all exports in 1964. In 1960 sugar accounted for 44 percent of the total and more than 62 percent in 1957.

A tropical climate, limited agricultural land area, population growth and a growing industrial sector that uses agricultural raw materials--such as cotton for textiles--make Taiwan a substantial importer of agricultural products. Development of livestock and poultry enterprises is likely to create sizable import needs for feedgrains. Annual imports of food, beverages and agricultural raw materials amounted to \$123.1 million in 1963 and \$125.8 million in 1964. U.S. aid programs have provided a large part of Taiwan's needs (\$40 million in 1964). Taiwan's growing ability to pay for imports out of increasing export earnings is expected to permit farm product imports to be shifted over to purchases for dollars. This shift can add another cash market for U.S. farm exports. Since most of Taiwan's farm imports are products not grown in Taiwan

to any significant extent, a good harvest in 1965 is not expected to materially affect import demand in 1966 for such commodities as wheat and raw cotton. (Hughes H. Spurlock)

HONG KONG

Economic conditions: Some slippage occurred in the colony's economy during the early part of 1965. In general, however, the economy, which has expanded at a phenomenal annual rate for more than a decade, continues to expand but at a somewhat reduced rate--due mainly to weaknesses in the banking and real estate sectors and external market complications, particularly in the United Kingdom. Imposition of textile import quotas by other western countries besides the United Kingdom and the shakeup in the banking complex in February and March also added to economic uncertainties and had a depressing effect psychologically. Out of the adjustments which followed, however, came a new and more effective banking ordinance which has brought stability to the monetary structure. By mid-1965 monetary adjustments including the tightening of credit had reduced inflated land values and had slowed the building pace in luxury housing. Continued expansion, although at a slower rate, characterized the colony's economy in 1965.

Hong Kong's rapid economic expansion, estimated at between 10 and 15 percent per year, has placed a strain on the colony's limited resources--particularly land, water and power. Shortages of skilled and unskilled labor with the inevitable rapid rise in wages has caused concern. The adjustments in the first part of the year, therefore, were felt by some to be overdue. Nevertheless, Hong Kong's population, estimated at 3.7 million at the end of 1964 (of which almost half is now of Hong Kong birth), continues to enjoy one of the highest per capita levels of income in Asia. The distribution of wealth is quite uneven, but inflation has been held in check despite the rapid expansion, and the broad diversification

which continues is expected to provide increasing opportunity to Hong Kong's younger people.

Industry has replaced entrepot trade as the major economic support and provides the greater portion of the livelihood for the population. Manufactured goods now account for about 75 percent of total exports, and textiles and clothing account for the majority of the manufactures. Diversification has diminished the once heavy reliance on a few major products and businesses. Also, under the colony's stable government new enterprises have developed including banking, insurance, services, and other enterprises whose combined receipts offset the trade deficit.

Agricultural production: Hong Kong produces only a small fraction of the food and other agricultural raw commodities it consumes, probably less than 10 percent. Indigenous production of vegetables and hogs, commodities of increasing importance, supplied 41 and 20 percent, respectively, of the total local market volume in 1964. Production of vegetables and rice, the colony's most important crops, was down significantly in 1964 due to typhoon damage. Marketings of local vegetables were down 20 percent, while the average annual wholesale price increased 18 percent. Because of very favorable weather during 1965, production in the agricultural sector is believed to have increased significantly. The monthly consumer price index dropped significantly between September 1964 and February 1965 under conditions of better supply.

Important changes have occurred in production patterns during the last decade. Acreage of double-cropped rice has declined over 30 percent (20,191 acres in 1954 to 14,220 acres in 1964), while vegetable acreage has increased 266 percent (2,254 acres in 1954 to 8,240 in 1964). Land used for the production of sweetpotatoes, peanuts, soybeans, millet, and sugarcane also has increased somewhat. Significant increases also have occurred in land utilized in developing fish pond culture and poultry and hog production.

Institutional factors such as favorable credit arrangements and the combined efforts of numerous cooperative societies have been effective in bringing about these changes and in bettering the lot of the farmers, many of whom are refugees from Mainland China.

Agricultural trade: Hong Kong is the third largest dollar market--after Japan and the Philippines--for U.S. farm products in the Far East. Imports of foods, beverages and agricultural raw materials from the U.S., representing two-fifths of total imports from the U.S., were just under \$70 million in 1964. This amount was 13 percent of Hong Kong's total imports of these commodities but was only 36 percent as large as those imported from Mainland China. Principal U.S. farm products imported include cotton, tobacco, fruits and vegetables, vegetable oils, and meat and meat preparations. Food was Hong Kong's main import representing 23 percent of imports from all countries. The colony's largest supplier, Mainland China, provided about 23 percent of total imports and 52 percent of food imports in 1964. Hong Kong's exports of agricultural products are negligible, mostly being exotic fruits and vegetables sent to overseas Chinese.

Although total trade continued to grow in 1965, the pace slowed somewhat. Tighter credit, the British import surcharge, and political and military uncertainties in Southeast Asia were influential in this slowdown. The United States is now the third largest supplier of goods to Hong Kong. Major agricultural imports from the United States during January-June 1965 did not keep pace with the similar period in 1964 but total U.S. imports appeared to be gaining. (Marion R. Larsen)

THE PHILIPPINES

Economic conditions: A large segment of the Philippine economy lay becalmed in much of 1965 as the country concentrated on the November election of a President. The winner of the presidential race was Senator Ferdinand

Marcos, a hero in the resistance movement during the Japanese occupation, a brilliant lawyer, and a skilled legislator. The president-elect early began moves to establish a bipartisan coalition pledged to back legislative measures designed to stimulate the economic development of the nation.

The new chief executive's program for overcoming the country's economic problems includes support of free enterprise, easier credit, and no new taxes. He has stated that the government's needs for additional revenue can be brought in under existing taxes by elimination of smuggling, a crackdown on under-evaluation of imports to escape payment of full customs duties, and improvements in tax collection procedures.

The Philippines' new textile industry is reported to be in poor financial condition and is currently operating far below capacity. The weakness of the once-burgeoning textile mills with 40,000 employees is a source of major concern. On the brighter side, consumption of electricity in the third quarter of 1965 increased 8 percent above the level of the same period in 1964. The volume of power used often is employed as a measure of industrial activity. Tying in with this trend are reports of substantial gains in building construction, cement and glass output, and the production of household goods. The manufacture of steel products declined in 1965 but the volume of iron ore mined was up.

The morale of the business community received an encouraging boost towards the end of 1965 when Manila was selected as the permanent site for the new \$1 billion Asian Development Bank.

Agricultural production: A number of promising developments appeared on the agricultural scene in 1965. Irrigation facilities--the great hope in the drive to increase production--are getting sharply increased attention. The World Bank (IBRD) announced late in 1965

a loan of \$5 million to the Central Bank of the Philippines for extension of long- and medium-term credit to farmers for construction of their own small irrigation works. While the loan is much less than the estimated requirements, the experience gained is expected to provide the background for a more extensive program.

After a year devoted to organizing and planning, the government's new National Irrigation Administration (NIA) has undertaken with its own funding a series of projects designed eventually to increase the irrigated area by 140,000 hectares. The Irrigation Administration already has completed more than 200 flood control and drainage projects which benefit 100,000 hectares. To supplement meager government funds the United States loaned the NIA 5 million pesos from P.L. 480 sales to finance 5 irrigation systems scheduled to provide water for 50,000 hectares.

Organization of the Land Reform Administration nears completion with the proclamation in 1965 of 9 land reform projects in 6 provinces. In their initial activity, 206 extension supervisors, farm technicians, and rural youth officers were credited with substantially increasing rice and corn production in a number of pilot projects.

In another important sector of the overall agricultural reform program, rural tenants began receiving titles to small farms carved from public and estate land. The first connecting roads have been built and a dozen irrigation units installed in the settlement projects. Guidance, tools, improved seeds, pesticides, and fertilizer are being made available.

An early opening of a large, modern fertilizer factory with dealer-technicians and crop demonstration plots well distributed through the islands raised hopes that fertilizer consumption--and with it agricultural production--may rise significantly in the years ahead. Use of fertilizer on all major crops

except sugar is far below optimum amounts. Fertilizer applications on rice, for example, are said to be a scant 7 percent of recommended levels.

The output of paddy rice in the 1965 production year was better than 4 million metric tons, up slightly from the previous year. The gain was attributed to fairly good weather and increased help and encouragement to farmers from new agricultural agencies. Corn production made only a very slight gain. Better progress was made by sweetpotatoes and cassava. These two root crops are used for both human and animal consumption.

Dry spells in some growing areas and typhoon blow-downs in others reduced the coconut harvest for the second year in a row. On the other hand, the production of sugar continued at a high level.

With a big surplus hanging over the market, Philippine farmers reduced their output of Virginia-type tobacco by 60 percent in 1965. Most of the reduction came from a cut in area planted, but floods also contributed to the decline. The production of native tobacco, encouraged by stronger demand, almost doubled. Total tobacco production was down about 15 percent.

Pork accounted for almost all the 10 percent increase in the production of meat. Fractional gains were made by beef, poultry, and tired old carabao--which by law can't be slaughtered until they have lived beyond the age of usefulness on the pulling end of a plow.

Although extremely low in volume, the output of fresh cow's milk increased a healthy 16 percent to a little under 9,000 metric tons. Production of chicken eggs rose 2 percent--less than population growth--to approximately 77,500 tons. Duck eggs were static at about a fifth of this volume.

Agricultural trade: The value of total exports and imports in the first half of 1965 pointed to a trade deficit for the year, although the balance improved a bit in July. Greatly increased imports of rice contributed considerably to the impending imbalance.

Exports of coconut products, the Philippines' most bountiful provider of foreign exchange-- upwards of \$225 million annually-- reached a fair level in 1965 despite slightly reduced production. Total registered shipments of copra and coconut oil were 792,000 metric tons in terms of oil equivalents. This was up 5 percent from 1964 and not far from the 819,000 metric tons in 1963, an exceptionally good year. Shipments of desiccated coconut were slightly below 1964.

The Philippine sugar industry--with its largest surplus in history--was disappointed not to be assigned a larger U.S. import quota in the legislation enacted by the last session of Congress. Value of shipments in the first half of 1965 was \$78 million compared with \$79 million in the same period of 1964. Despite the surplus, low prices discouraged Philippine interest in expanding its trade in the world market.

Despite an apparent slackening of demand, especially for lower grades, the value of abaca exports in the first half of 1965 remained almost exactly the same as in the same period of 1964--\$78 million.

Because of improved domestic production, Philippine needs for rice imports in 1966 are expected to be well below the 595,000 tons of foreign rice purchased in 1965. Including shipment of almost 75,000 metric tons of rice, U.S. agricultural exports to the Philippines in 1964 were valued at \$61.5 million as compared with \$55 million in 1963 when no rice was shipped. The value of the 1964 rice was approximately \$11 million.

Declines in the value of U.S. exports were registered by dairy products, wheat, and soybeans. With lower transportation costs, Australian shipments of wheat were rising.

U.S. exports which showed gains in value included raw cotton, meat, soybean oil, cake, fruits and fruit juices, vegetables and vegetable preparations. The sharpest advance was made by orange juice, with the 1963 value of \$260,000 rising to \$576,000 in 1964.

The recent opening of domestic canning plants was reported to have stimulated the demand for Small White and Great Northern dry beans for use in making pork and beans. (Goodloe Barry)

INDONESIA

Economic conditions: At the beginning of 1965 Indonesia became the first nation to pull out of the United Nations in its 20-year history, thus forfeiting U.N. assistance and development programs budgeted at \$50 million. Two months later the government took over the control and management of a huge complex of rubber estates owned by 2 U.S. companies. Government takeover of numerous other foreign-owned enterprises followed in quick succession. In mid-summer Indonesia withdrew from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Differences with Malaysia and the consequent elimination of Singapore as a processing and marketing center reduced the quality of Indonesian exports of such commodities as rubber, copra, and pepper; thus lowering prices received and further aggravating a precarious balance-of-payments situation. In consequence of lower export returns and an increasing burden of repayments on a mounting accumulation of foreign loans and credits, imports of raw materials and spare parts were cut to the point that such basic industries as textile and cigarette manufacturers operated at less than 30

percent capacity. Railroad service, already inadequate, was reduced.

While her industrial plants and transportation facilities deteriorated steadily for lack of relatively inexpensive maintenance, Indonesia continued to fish in international waters for larger and larger credits for more and more opulent projects. Despite its setbacks, Indonesia reported it was near or had reached agreements on contracts for unspecified millions from the Netherlands for 120 jet transport planes; \$10 million from East Germany and Czechoslovakia for 1,500 trucks; \$2.6 million from East Germany for equipment to build a new trans-Sumatra highway, and \$12 million from Italy for a luxury hotel. The USSR made a loan of unspecified size for construction of shops to repair military equipment. Red China was reported to have granted the largest credit, \$50 million, for uses not named. Next in magnitude was Japan which was reported preparing to grant credits of \$30 million for repair of more than a score of sugar mills.

With no controls other than an occasional threat that profiteers would be severely punished, inflation soared at an accelerated pace. The retail big city price of second-quality rice, the staple of most of the people, shot up from 300 to 1,400 rupiahs per liter, and the open market cost of one U.S. dollar jumped from 6,000 to 18,000 rupiahs in the first 9 months of 1965 and there was no sign of a halt.

There was an abortive attempt to take over the Indonesian government in late September 1965. During the remainder of 1965 political conditions remained disturbed, leading to many uncertainties over future economic developments and trends.

Agricultural production: With ideal weather for their main crop, Indonesia's 1965 harvest of rice apparently reached or exceeded 14 million metric tons of paddy to better the previous record established in 1962. Expanded

use of improved seed--developed for the most part by American scientists--also was expected to set a new high for production of corn. Corn is the staple food of many of the people and is the main substitute for rice in most of the country.

The output of rubber, the main commercial crop, recovered somewhat in 1964 from the low mark of 1963 but remained slightly below the 1962 level. The 1965 tapplings probably were about the same as in 1964. The production of sugar, formerly Indonesia's most valuable export, remained at a level barely high enough to satisfy domestic needs but continued the slow rise of the past several years.

A good coffee crop was expected following the sharp drop in 1964. The 1965 tea harvest was reported about average.

Agricultural trade: Backing up President Sukarno's drive to attain self-sufficiency in the production of food, imports of rice were cut from 1.1 million tons in 1964 to less than 300,000 tons in 1965, most of it from Burma and Thailand. Whether the increased domestic production would be sufficient to make good the 800,000 ton reduction during the lean months in the first half of 1966 caused some worry. To reduce direct government obligations, the National Food Board substituted corn for 25 percent of the rice in the ration of civil service employees and withdrew eligibility to receive the ration in kind from all except those assigned to specified deficit areas. Only members of the armed forces retained the right to receive rice regardless of where they were stationed. Most employees on high priority government projects and civil servants were stricken from the ration rolls or ordered to receive money equivalents which often were something less than equivalent. In this way the government's rice procurement requirements were reduced from 1.5 million tons to 550,000 tons.

In addition to the question of the overall availability of rice was the problem of getting

it where it was needed. Normally rice imports have been shipped directly to the populous port cities for distribution as rations or to relieve shortages in commercial marketing channels. Whether the deteriorating transportation facilities would be able to move the bountiful domestic rice harvest from surplus areas to the big cities was open to question.

The record output of corn permitted the shipment of 40,000 tons to the United Arab Republic in late 1965, the first export of this commodity permitted in some years. More shipments are expected in 1966. Exports of tapioca flour, made from cassava, also were resumed in 1965. With a sharp rise in the 1966 production goal, the government hopes to start regaining Indonesia's place as a major exporter of sugar.

Exports of rubber, next to oil as an earner of foreign exchange, gained 12 percent in volume in 1964 over 1963. However, with Singapore banned as a processing and marketing stopover for crude Indonesian rubber, the overall quality of exports declined and earnings suffered accordingly. The United Kingdom dropped its position as top importer of Indonesian rubber. Takings dropped from 190,000 tons in 1963 to 34,000 tons in 1964. Mainland China increased imports from 79,000 tons in 1963 to 106,000 tons in 1964, while shipments to the United States went up from 93,000 to 255,000 tons. U.S. buyers were reported best equipped to upgrade the poor quality rubber and to take advantage of the discounts of from 5 to 10 cents a pound on the lower grades. Also, as direct shipments from Indonesia to consuming countries replaced rubber formerly routed through Singapore for processing, U.S. importers of Indonesian rubber formerly credited to Malaysia now list Indonesia as the source.

With more than 70 percent of Indonesia's textile mill capacity idled by lack of raw materials, Indonesian businessmen are making a careful study of sources of raw cotton and

cotton yarn which can be purchased on credit with liberal repayment terms.

Registered exports of copra rose from 105,000 tons in 1963 to 160,000 in 1964 and an unlikely target of 300,000 tons was set for 1965.

Following the end of U.S. aid, imports of wheat flour fell to 8,500 tons in the first 7 months of 1964 from the previous 3-year average of about 80,000 tons annually. (Goodloe Barry)

SOUTH VIET NAM

Economic conditions: Aside from the war, a major problem during 1965 was combating the sudden upsurge in commodity prices. The general retail price index rose over 50 percent during the year. Heavier demands on goods and services along with some withholding for speculation are helping to drive all consumer prices up. Higher income per capita associated with the fast buildup of American and other foreign forces within the country also contribute to more demand for Vietnamese goods and services. Food items rose twice as much as nonfood items in 1965

The price of rice, the staple food in the Vietnamese diet, fluctuated greatly during the year, reaching a seasonal peak in the summer months. However, rice prices are expected to be more stable in 1966, as imports from the United States and Thailand bolster the domestic grown supply. Other food staples such as fish, shrimp, chicken and onions had higher percentage price increases than rice and for these items no significant price declines are expected as shortages are likely to persist.

Prices of food in the countryside are affected more by local supply than by prices in Saigon. However, prolonged high prices in Saigon tend to pull up country prices, as more effort is then made to ship supplies to Saigon.

Interdiction by the Viet Cong of land and water transportation of goods, while still acute, has now become less effective. More of the movement of supplies, other than out of the Delta, is by air and coastal freighters which are less vulnerable to Viet Cong takeover.

Agricultural production: The rice crop for 1965 is tentatively estimated at 4.7 million metric tons, a drop for the second year in a row. The government offered a guaranteed price for the 1965 crop which it hoped would act as an incentive to traders to maximize the collection of surplus paddy in the Delta. Higher guaranteed prices plus military measures to ensure security for harvesting and collecting the paddy should have helped overcome the major uncertainties that existed during the previous 2 seasons. Guaranteed prices are prices which the government will pay rice traders for the delivery of rice. The government does not guarantee a price to the rice grower as an incentive to grow more rice. The price received by the farmer for paddy in 1966 could be less than he received in 1965, despite a lower crop, as milling and transportation costs have increased for the rice merchant.

Production of rubber latex during 1965 was only 80 percent of the normal 75,000 to 80,000 metric ton output. In 1965, heavy battles took place near some rubber plantations which closed or reduced their output. Most of the rubber is produced in insecure areas. The latex also has to be transported over miles of roadway, affording many opportunities for Viet Cong ambush and taxation. Likewise, supplies to operate the plantations must be moved over the same roads, often resulting in shortages.

Farm labor for paddy rice and other crop production is being reduced by the buildup of military forces by both the Viet Cong and the Republic of Viet Nam. Also, the massive buildup of foreign forces in the country has drawn many Vietnamese away from farm production and into construction work and general

logistical support at wages above the existing farm wage.

Agricultural trade: The spread between the value of imports and the value of exports widened during 1965, as the results of a stepped-up war resulting in a lowering of exports but increased imports. War has upset the marketing system and production pattern to the point that the country has changed from a net exporter of rice to a net importer. South Vietnamese rice imports during 1965 are estimated to have reached 225,000 metric tons and are likely to be double that amount in 1966. In 1963, the country exported 322,000 metric tons.

Shipments of South Viet Nam's No. 1 export commodity, rubber, were some 15 percent below the 71,600 metric tons shipped in 1964 as production dropped. Rubber accounted for 69 percent of the total value of exports. In addition to rubber, only rice, duck feathers and vegetable oils had export valuations in excess of \$1 million. France remains the best foreign customer for South Vietnamese products, followed by West Germany, the United Kingdom, and Japan. Cinnamon, rubber, kapok, and feathers are the major Vietnamese agricultural products sold to the United States.

Imports in 1964 totaled \$298 million. This was slightly more than 6 times the value of all exports. Over 40 percent, by value, of all South Vietnamese imports in 1964 came from the United States. Taiwan, Japan, and France are also major suppliers.

Principal U.S. agricultural commodities moving into South Viet Nam are dairy products, wheat flour, tobacco, and animal and vegetable fats and oils. These products made up about 25 percent of all U.S. shipments to South Viet Nam. Virtually all U.S. agricultural exports to the country have moved under government programs. (Boyd A. Chugg)

CAMBODIA

Economic conditions: Over the past 2 years Cambodia has followed a course which has led to more governmental management and nationalization of its economy and to receiving more assistance and trade from East European countries and Mainland China. U.S. military and economic assistance programs were terminated early in 1964, soon after the Cambodian Chief of State rejected all U.S. aid. Diplomatic relations were severed a few months later and have not been restored.

Cambodia finds itself generally self-sufficient in the production of most foods. Over the past few years food output per capita has gone up at the rate of around 2 percent annually. Some foods such as wheat flour and milk products are imported; these commodities have not been a traditional part of Cambodia's agricultural production or the diet of its people. Cotton and tobacco products are also imported. About 85 percent of the 6.1 million people live in rural areas and 75 percent of the urban population live in Phnom Penh, the capital city.

Agricultural production: Total agricultural production for 1965 is expected to be up about 5 percent from the previous year. The current crop outturn is an estimated 34 percent above the 1957-59 average level, while population increased 15 percent over the same period. The output of paddy rice for 1965 is estimated at 2.75 million metric tons, slightly above the previous year and about the same as the peak reached in 1963.

Agricultural trade: Cambodia requires between 1.5 and 2 million tons of paddy rice for domestic use annually, leaving about 500,000 to 800,000 metric tons of milled rice as exportable surplus. Shipments in 1964 were reported to be 463,000 tons and are estimated at 550,000 tons for 1965. Some rice is lost during harvest, transport and storage while some also moves in illicit trade across Cambodia's borders

Rubber and corn are also significant agricultural export items. Exports of rubber during 1964 totaled 24,000 metric tons; and corn, 148,000 tons. Minor agricultural export items include pepper, tea, palm oil and jute. Sales of Cambodian agricultural products are mainly to France and the franc zone, Hong Kong, and Singapore.

Total foreign trade during 1965 is believed to have approximated the 1964 level. During 1964 the total value of all exports was \$87.5 million. Rice accounted for almost 70 percent of this total. Rubber, corn, and rice together contributed over 90 percent. Imports were valued at \$81.8 million, leaving a trade surplus of about \$5.7 million. During 1963 the country had an \$18.2 million trade deficit. Foreign trade is tightly controlled and regulated by government organizations.

The chief sources of Cambodian imports are Japan, France, and Hong Kong with an increasing amount from Mainland China. (Boyd A. Chugg)

LAOS

About 90 percent of the estimated 3 million Laotians live in a rural subsistence economy. Made up of many ethnic groups, they possess little sense of national unity. They are held together by a traditional reverence toward a King and loosely affiliated, but sometimes jealous, family groups. The King reigns from Luang Prabang, a city 150 miles north of Vientiane, the capital city and seat of government.

Population pressure upon the available farm land is quite moderate by Asian standards. Therefore, food production is usually sufficient in quantity. However, shortages do exist in some urban areas and where natural or other calamities take place. The principal component of the diet is glutinous rice with varying amounts of fish, fresh fruits and vegetables; and a little meat is consumed sporadically. Despite the potential adequacy of food production within the

Kingdom, the Laotians are considered to have an inadequate diet. Storage or preservation of food crops, except rice, is not practiced and therefore shortages exist for many foods during certain seasons of the year.

The Kingdom imports some rice, fresh vegetables, and miscellaneous canned foods, mainly for consumption in urban areas or for refugee feeding programs. Most of the food items come from neighboring Thailand; some of the canned goods from Hong Kong. The total value of all Laotian imports in 1965 is believed to have exceeded the \$25.5 million figure for 1964. Food imports were about 31 percent of the 1964 total with rice accounting for almost half; rice imports in 1964 totaled 42,000 tons. Main sources of Laotian imports are the United States, Thailand, United Kingdom, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Japan, Czechoslovakia, and the USSR.

Exports from Laos provide only a small part of the foreign exchange needed to finance imports; the total value of officially recorded exports is under a million dollars annually. Most imports are financed under foreign economic assistance programs. Tin is the main export with small amounts of coffee, hides, lumber, and other forestry products. The tin goes to Malaysia while Singapore and Hong Kong are the destination of most of the other products.

Official trade statistics do not reflect the illicit flow of goods across the long, sparsely inhabited borders. The value of illegal opium shipments alone is estimated to be over \$2 million annually. Considerable gold is also illegally shipped out.

Around 700,000 hectares of rice land is planted each year with yields averaging a little more than 1,000 kilos of paddy per hectare. The Kingdom also produces about 18,000 metric tons of corn, 2,000 tons of tobacco and 600 tons of coffee. Practically all is produced on small units using traditional primitive production methods. (Boyd A. Chugg)

Economic conditions: Singapore's mid-summer withdrawal from Malaysia robbed the booming economies of both of some of their zip but good progress continued. Long-term investments in new industries expecting to sell their products in a combined common market were for the most part held back waiting for the dust to settle, but business interests already committed showed no signs of pulling out.

The Second Malayan 5-Year Development Plan was hailed as an outstanding success. Between 1961 and 1965, per capita income was reported to have climbed in excess of 3 percent a year to more than \$285. Total gross investment rose 45 percent in 4 years. Investment in the private sector, planned at just over \$1 billion, was expected to reach \$1.2 billion.

Publication of the First Malaysian Development Plan (1966-70) was delayed by the loss of Singapore but officials indicated that no major revisions were being undertaken. It was reported that greatly increased emphasis was being placed on the agricultural sector with much more support for education of extension agents, marketing specialists, soil scientists and plant breeders in order to help small land holders to raise their production of staples and to diversify their crops for added income. Irrigation projects and land reclamation retained high priorities.

The States of Sarawak and Sabah maintained their bonds with the mainland states of Malaya in the 2-year-old nation. The central government removed restrictions on more than 160 items normally moving between the mainland states and the Borneo territories in order to stimulate exchange of goods. However, early success of this business expansion program was hampered by the fact that most of Borneo's existing trade, communications and transportation ties are with Singapore--now a foreign nation.

Malaysia, which supplies about 30 percent of the world's tin, continued to benefit from high prices in international markets and took steps to increase production. More than 100 mines, some of them new and some abandoned, were opened or reopened in the first 7 months of 1965. Two new giant multi-million dollar dredges neared completion and were expected to begin operations in early 1966. In contrast, the price of rubber was low but still at a level that permitted a moderate profit on a reasonably efficient operation.

Singapore's drive to build a profitable industrial sector kept rolling at a healthy pace, although for the most part it was dependent on funds put up before the split. The clamor for more electric power was eased by the opening of a 120,000 kilowatt generating plant which increased overall output about 30 percent. An even larger addition is scheduled to go into operation the end of 1966. A World Bank (IBRD) loan of \$15 million authorized in 1962 is paying a large share of the cost.

The production of bricks, an indirect measure of construction activity, started the year at a record pace and no reports of a real slump followed the political separation. Production soared from 46 million in 1961 to 77 million in 1964 and began 1965 at an 80 million level. The principal customer, the Housing Board, completed 1,680 apartment units in 1961 and 13,025 in 1964.

The opening of 2 new plants marked the first step in Singapore's plans to reduce expenditure of around \$20 million a year in foreign exchange for imported paper and paper products.

The first of 3 planned plywood factories went into operation with an initial output of 2 million square feet a month. As well as saving foreign exchange by meeting some of the re-

quirements of the local market, the plant quickly negotiated contracts for shipments to the United States, United Kingdom, Europe, East Africa, and Australia.

Singapore and Malaysia imposed trade restrictions against each other immediately after the split. Although laborious negotiations eliminated these barriers, progress towards a mutually beneficial common market has been disappointingly slow.

Agricultural production: The 1965 rice harvest in mainland Malaysia bettered the 1964 crop by 150,000 tons of paddy and surpassed the million-ton record established in 1963. Some of the crop increase was attributed to a 20,000-acre growth in the area of land double-cropped.

The land area with sufficient irrigation to permit double cropping has been expanded from 5,000 acres in 1958 to about 80,000 acres. It is estimated that 70,000 acres actually were grown to 2 crops of rice in 1965. Many farmers with enough rice for their family needs are reluctant to put in the added labor required by the second crop. However, the government, which loses heavily on foreign exchange for imports to provide adequate supplies for the cities, is concentrating efforts on acceleration of irrigation projects to bring far greater areas into the 2-crop system. A recent loan of \$45 million from the World Bank (IBRD) will go far towards development of a huge irrigation complex which will provide an unfailing source of water for a single crop on 250,000 acres and a second crop on more than half the area. As work goes on, the government will train agricultural production and marketing specialists who will help farmers earn a better cash return on rice in excess of their own needs and thus provide an incentive for the additional labor required.

Rice production in the Borneo states was about 140,000 tons, up about 8 percent from 1964.

The production of rubber, Malaysia's major money crop, in 1965 inched ahead of the 1964 record in the mainland states. Although more and more plantings are in recently developed higher-yielding varieties, many small landholders failed to maintain optimum tapping schedules because of low prices.

Production of palm oil, a favorite in the drive to diversify commercial crops, continued its steady climb with 1965's output estimated to have been about 10 percent above the 1964 level. Copra, the traditional oil crop, declined by about the same amount. Most of Malaysia's coconut trees are old and have passed the peak of productivity. Government efforts to improve drainage and encourage new plantings of higher yielding varieties have not yet caught up with the rate of deterioration.

The production of pineapples was stimulated by a new, government-financed cooperative cannery which greatly expanded the market for fruit grown by small landholders. The output of pineapples in mainland Malaysia rose about 13 percent in 1965. Interest in growing citrus fruits seems to be waning as efforts to control virus and root diseases make no progress. The small 1965 output was about the same as in 1964.

Corn is grown mainly by small landholders for sale fresh on the local market. Only in Sabah is it grown for feed. In 1965 production was static. Production of meat, mostly pork and chicken, increased slightly in 1965.

Agricultural trade: Malaysia continued to supply a major share of all natural rubber to world markets in 1965. But after a promising rise in the early months of the year, prices slipped below the unfavorable 1964 average. From 1960 through 1964, the net volume of domestically produced rubber exports went up more than 10 percent but cash returns declined 30 percent.

Exports of rubber in 1965 were moderately higher than in 1964. Despite the slippage in recent months, the 10-month New York average price of good quality rubber was up very slightly from 1964. A temporary withdrawal of Russia from the market may have encouraged the price slide, but when the Soviets returned with heavy purchases late in the fall, weakening prices failed to react.

Singapore and the Malay States in the first 6 months of 1965 built up the value of total exports \$75 million above the level of the corresponding months of 1964. The Malay States maintained a favorable balance of trade but Singapore was paying more for its imports than it was receiving for its exports.

Following the cutting of its political ties with Malaysia in mid-summer, Singapore moved to better its financial position with plans to restore barter trade with the nearby northern islands of Indonesia. When Malaysia was formed in 1963, Indonesia ordered a halt to all trade but the ban was not reciprocal. Purely as a security measure, Singapore only forbade imports and exports in ships of under 200 tons. Smaller vessels, chugging everywhere in the midst of the harbor traffic, easily escaped detection and put ashore explosives and saboteurs on a number of occasions before the motor sampans were outlawed.

The value of the traditional barter trade often ran more than 10 percent of the value of the conventional commercial shipments. In return for vegetables, firewood, fish, and copra, Singapore exchanged rice, canned goods and sauces, textiles, cooking utensils and hard-to-get luxuries like transistor radios. To restore this barter, Singapore began improvement of warehouse and docking facilities on an island just outside the harbor limits for use as an exchange center. The Malaysian federal government opposed the project.

Mainland China, which imports almost nothing from Malaysia, pushed its exports past the \$100 million mark for the first time in 1964. Rice, refined sugar, cotton fabrics, canned meat, vegetables and flour have been the leading items in the trade. Later in 1965, Malaysia put a complete embargo on imports of 9 items from China, including printed cotton textiles which the government claimed were being dumped at extremely low prices and killing sales of local products. Restrictions also were placed on imports of refined sugar to protect newly built domestic refineries.

Going still farther to support the first flour mill in mainland Malaysia, the federal government placed on a quota licensing system not only wheat flour but also rice bran and byproducts of cereals and leguminous vegetables used in animal feeds. Because of the overall shortage, feed dealers and users protested.

With a new Australian-backed dairy products processing plant nearing completion, Singapore established rigid quotas on imports of tinned milk and cream, sweetened and unsweetened condensed milk, powdered milk and cream for human consumption, and powdered skimmed milk for human and for animal consumption.

Exports of canned pineapples from Malaysia have risen steadily in recent years, climbing from 38,200 metric tons in 1960 to 53,400 in 1964. Shipments to the United States showed the greatest gain--from 544 tons to 11,330 tons. Canada and West Germany also have been increasing their purchases. The United Kingdom is the major market but its take has been slipping since 1962.

In the first 6 months of 1965 exports of palm oils were 59,900 tons, an increase of almost 3,050 tons over the corresponding months of 1964.

The coming year is expected to witness accelerating restrictions on imports of pro-

cessed items. Instead, Malaysia will import the raw materials from which they are made, including leaf tobacco, raw cotton, wheat, and dried skimmed milk. (Goodloe Barry)

THAILAND

Economic conditions: The economic growth of Thailand as measured by its Gross National Product continues its steady increase of about 6.5 percent annually. Some 80 percent of the population of approximately 30 million is engaged in agriculture (including forestry and fisheries) and agricultural output accounts for some 35 percent of the GNP. Less than 2 percent of the Kingdom's manpower is engaged in industrial production, but this proportion is growing. Industrial output accounts for about 15 percent of the GNP.

Even though the Kingdom lies in the midst of troubled Southeast Asia, the desire to increase the standard of living coupled with political stability has created an atmosphere which makes possible the diversification and expansion of the country's economy. The 1966 budget of approximately \$694 million is up 16 percent over the 1965 budget, which reflects the Thai drive for economic development and internal security. Over one-third of the 1966 budget is proposed for economic development, up from 25 percent of the previous year's budget.

The consumer price index for the Bangkok-Thonburi area averaged 100.9 for 1963 and 102.9 for 1964 (1962=100). During 1965, the price index reached 105. The major price rises have occurred for housing, medical care and transportation.

Average per capita incomes show a slight upward trend. They presently range from \$60 in the Northeast area to \$168 in the Central plains which includes the Bangkok area. The national per capita income is estimated for 1965 at \$122. The average per capita income for an industrial employee is almost twice that of the national average.

Low incomes from small farms inhibit the widespread use of machinery, fertilizer, insecticides and other crop increasing inputs which remain at a very low but slightly increasing rate of application.

Land under rice cultivation is still increasing, but because of even faster expansion of acreage for other uses it accounts for only about 58 percent of the farmland, down from 61 percent in 1959. Approximately 82 percent of the farmers are full-or part-owners of the land they operate. Over two-thirds of the farmers operate less than 10 acres.

Agricultural development within the Kingdom is receiving assistance primarily from the following countries: United States, Israel, Denmark, Germany, and Japan; and through the following organizations: the Colombo Plan, U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, Rockefeller and Asia Foundations.

Agricultural production: Rice still plays the major role in the Thai economy. It accounts for about two-thirds of the calories in the diet and 35 percent of the value of all exports. Most of the rural population is engaged in rice production. Production over the past 3 years has leveled off at around 10 million metric tons of paddy rice annually. With population increasing at an average annual rate of 3.2 percent, paddy rice production on a per capita basis is declining slightly.

The corn harvests set new records in both 1964 and 1965. Sorghum, a new crop in Thailand, is now being grown commercially and production will reach over 40,000 metric tons in 1965, double the 1964 outturn. While sorghum is now grown in the west central plain area, it will compete for corn land especially in the Northeast as it is more drought-resistant. Sorghum, like corn, will be exported as a feedgrain.

In 1965, sugarcane outturn fell 20 percent (about 1.3 million tons) from the 1964 level. Changes in world sugar prices and internal sugar

processing problems contribute to the wide yearly fluctuations in cane production. In 1965 the production of most other crops continued a gradual upward trend.

The Government in late 1965 provided a fund to aid farmers. The initial \$4.5 million fund will be used to start an agricultural credit and price stabilization program. Production controls are nonexistent although sales and purchases of tobacco are strictly regulated by a government tobacco monopoly. Sugar is the only commodity that is subsidized for export. The government uses a rice export tax to help regulate the internal price and supply of rice.

Agricultural trade: Foreign trade during the first half of 1965 was at approximately the same level as during the same period of the previous year. Exports during 1964 reached an all-time high, but with an unfavorable balance of trade of approximately \$70 million. The trade deficit for 1964 was about half that in 1963. Lower exports of rice during the latter half of 1965 are expected to leave a trade deficit again close to the 1963 level. Thailand's unfavorable trade balance is more than offset by net invisible items (tourist trade, etc.), transfer payments, and capital accounts. The result has been a rising accumulation of gold and foreign exchange reserves, which is equal in value to the imports for about 12 months.

The total value of all imports has been rising at a rate of about 10 percent a year. For 1964, the value of imports was approximately \$670 million. Imports in 1965 are estimated to have reached approximately \$700 million. Japan is the leading supplier of Thai imports, accounting for about one-third of the total. The U.S. share is about 17 percent while the United Kingdom and West Germany account for approximately 10 percent and 8 percent, respectively.

Agricultural products make up the bulk of all Thai exports. Rice shipments of 1.9 million metric tons during 1964 made the Kingdom, for

the first time, the world's largest exporter of rice. With approximately a 10 percent reduction in foreign sales of rice for 1965, it will still maintain the No. 1 position. This position is expected to be maintained in 1966. Rubber, the second most important agricultural export item, registered no significant changes in 1964 or 1965. Corn, with foreign sales of slightly over 1 million metric tons in 1964, has replaced tin as the third largest export item in value. Exports for 1965/66 are expected to be slightly less than a million tons. Other major agricultural exports are cassava products, jute and kenaf fibers, kapok, castor seed, live cattle, sugar, peanuts and leaf tobacco.

Japan is the largest buyer of Thai products, accounting for about 22 percent of the total export value in 1964. Other principal foreign buyers are: Malaysia, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Indonesia. The United States, West Germany, Netherlands, and United Kingdom each account for about 5 to 6 percent.

United States exports to Thailand have risen while imports from Thailand have declined. Rubber, tapioca, teak and jute fiber are the major Thai products purchased by the United States. Trade between the United States and Thailand has moved from near balance in 1957 to a point where U.S. exports to Thailand are nearly 3 times U.S. imports from the Kingdom. Cotton and tobacco are the chief U.S. farm products sold to Thailand. Sales of cotton have been nearly 8,000 tons annually, which is 75 to 85 percent of the total amount purchased by the Kingdom, and 5,000 to 6,000 tons of leaf tobacco, which represents nearly all its purchases. However, with the recent buildup in cotton textile manufacturing, imports of cotton were near 20,000 tons in 1965 and are expected to be even more in 1966. (Boyd A. Chugg)

BURMA

Economic conditions: Burma's economy is largely based on rice. It is the basic food of the country's 25 million people. More than

half the total population is directly engaged in paddy growing or some other phase of the rice industry. It is the principal source of foreign exchange earnings; taxes levied on rice provide the major source of government revenue.

The nationalization of the economy, begun early in 1963, continues. The state now controls and operates the export-import trade, the banks, the oil, teak, mining, and cigarette industries, the rice trade, transport, hospitals, schools, hotels, and almost all wholesale and retail outlets. Prior to 1962, most of these businesses and institutions were privately owned and operated, some in partnership with foreigners. In March 1962, Burma's Revolutionary Council under the leadership of General Ne Win took control. The new government promulgated the "Burmese Way to Socialism," claiming it would improve economic conditions of the farmers and rural areas where 80 percent of the people live.

Paddy rice production increased 6 percent from 1958-61 to 1962-65, but per capita production declined by 2 percent. Rice exports dropped off 6 percent, but this was not caused entirely by lower per capita production. The Burmese have increased per capita consumption due to low domestic prices. Also, drastic changes in the internal marketing systems have disrupted the handling and movement of rice as well as other agricultural crops and resulted in temporary shortages and waste.

Lower exports of rice usually result in a decline in foreign exchange and gold reserves. However, reserves have improved substantially in recent years. The buildup stems mainly from the excess of exports over imports during 1962 and 1963. Some accumulation of reserves is the result of Japanese reparations payments, some is due to the nationalization of banks and businesses for which the government has paid no compensation, and some is due to withdrawal of the 2 largest units of Burmese currency from circulation, partially without reimbursement--especially to foreigners.

Agricultural production: The 1965 paddy rice crop, estimated at about 8.2 million metric tons, is about 1.2 percent above the level of the previous year. Weather conditions are still the major cause of year-to-year fluctuations in paddy output. Production of most other crops and livestock products has, like rice, continued to advance more or less in line with population growth.

A movement toward some form of socialized (collective) farming is taking place. State-owned farms are expanding and tractor stations are being established. Individual farmers are being urged to improve their lot by various forms of cooperation on a village or community-wide basis. The government is calling for more collective efforts among farmers, in such things as plowing fields, pooling manpower and other resources, and building irrigation systems.

Agricultural production is being affected by governmental policy primarily in 2 ways--availability of agricultural credit and the sale of commercial agricultural products to state agencies only, at prices set by the government.

The Revolutionary government has expanded its program of loans to farmers. But the total available credit amounts only to about two-thirds of that formerly available from both private and governmental sources. Credit from rice dealers and millers has dried up since they are no longer allowed to buy paddy from the farmer in return for cash or credit, as was traditional.

The farmer's price for paddy is fixed by government regulations. The Union of Burma Agricultural Marketing Board, a state-owned and operated agency, is the sole purchaser of all crops for commercial sale and the agent for exports of all agricultural products. Prices received for paddy by the farmer are no higher than those previously received from private buyers. Formerly, private buyers purchased

paddy at the farm; now, the farmer has to deliver his paddy to central buying stations.

There is a trend toward some diversification of the rice economy. The total area planted to major crops increased approximately 16 percent from 1958-61 to 1962-65, while the area in paddy went up only 8 percent. The index of total agricultural production also indicates a faster growth than that for paddy.

Agricultural trade: A reasonable balance has been maintained between imports and exports. During 1962-65, the value of all exports is estimated to be some 14 percent above the average of the preceding 4 years, despite the lower volume of rice sales. Burma has obtained a higher price for its reduced rice shipments (world prices have also risen), helping to maintain the total value. Also, larger shipments of teak, other hardwoods, and oil-seed cake have contributed to the higher total value of exports.

Agricultural products account for approximately 85 percent of the value of all exports. Over two-thirds of the foreign exchange is derived from the sale of rice and rice products, but after years of being known as the world's leading rice exporter, Burma now trails its neighbor Thailand and is being pushed by the United States for second place. Pulses, oil-seed cake, rubber, a small amount of raw cotton, and recently corn are other agricultural products exported.

Rice exports go mainly to Indonesia, Ceylon, India, Pakistan, Malaysia, Philippines, and Mainland China. Increasing amounts of rice as well as other agricultural products are being shipped to the USSR, other East European countries, and to Middle East and African countries.

Farm products account for less than 10 percent of Burmese imports. The bulk of the imports are industrial and medical goods. Cotton, dairy products, tobacco, and recently

soybean oil are the principal agricultural imports. Leading agricultural suppliers are the United States, India, New Zealand, and Australia.

The United States is Burma's fourth largest source of imports, supplying approximately 6 percent of the total. The United States imports very little from Burma. (Boyd A. Chugg)

CEYLON

Economic conditions: In recent years Ceylon has had an increasingly difficult task in meeting its overseas payments, with current deficits only partially being covered by borrowings from abroad. As a consequence the reserves of gold and foreign exchange have fallen sharply. To counteract this trend the Government, in July 1964, issued a moratorium which prohibited the transfer of profits and dividends abroad. As a result of this action foreign investments in Ceylon were discouraged and these much needed capital sources were no longer available for economic development purposes.

With the election of a new government in March 1965 came concentrated effort by Ceylon to improve its grave economic situation. The government specifically stated that foreign capital investment would be welcomed in the mixed economy. Steps were taken to relax the year-old moratorium. A remittance abroad of Rs. 2 million (U.S. \$421,000) was permitted. The investment atmosphere has been further improved by the compensation made to 3 Western oil companies whose assets were nationalized in 1963.

To alleviate the shortage of foreign exchange the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), after a study of the Ceylon economy in June 1965, announced that aid requirements for the remainder of 1965 were in the magnitude of U.S. \$50 million. A meeting to coordinate the aid program sponsored by IBRD was attended by Australia, Canada, Japan,

the United Kingdom, and the United States, with observers from the International Monetary Fund, India, and West Germany. The participating countries expressed intentions to enter into bilateral negotiations with Ceylon for specific aid contributions.

Improvements in the economic outlook for Ceylon will require substantial inflows of foreign capital on a greater scale in the immediate future if the aid financing is to be directed at key sectors of the economy. An effort will be made to reduce the country's complete reliance on the export of agricultural products by encouraging the buildup of the industrial complex which now consists mainly of light manufacturing and assembly plants.

Agricultural production: Although the agricultural sector of the economy is by far the most important, Ceylon is still heavily dependent on the import of food stuffs, especially rice. Consequently, governmental policy has been directed to increasing agricultural output in an effort to strengthen the country's balance of payments position by both saving and earning foreign exchange.

Replanting and rehabilitation schemes are being used to stimulate production of export commodities. To encourage greater rice production, a program was adopted whereby the price of fertilizer to the producers who pay cash at the time of purchase is subsidized to the extent of 50 percent of the cost. To supplement this scheme, the agricultural credit program for paddy cultivators was expanded to include all credit needed for their adoption of the various improved cultural methods.

Ceylons' 1965 production of paddy rice is estimated at about 27 percent below 1964's production of 1.05 million metric tons. The Maha crop (spring harvest), which is normally about two-thirds of the total, was down 34 percent from a year earlier as a result of a severe drought. Yala crop (fall harvest) sowings were also reduced because of insufficient water.

Tea production for the first half of 1965 showed a slight decrease of only 0.4 percent from the corresponding period in 1964, but heavier crops were harvested during the months of May and June 1965 as compared to the equivalent period in 1964. Production in 1965 is believed to have either kept pace with or slightly exceeded the 1964 level.

Rubber production during the period January - June 1965 exceeded that of the same period in 1964 by 13.5 percent. It is tentatively estimated that production in 1965 was higher than in 1964, as a result of the first tapping of young rubber trees planted under the Government-subsidized scheme of replacing worn-out rubber trees with higher yielding varieties.

Coconut production decreased during the first 6 months of 1965 to 9.3 percent below that of the corresponding period in 1964, primarily as a result of the drought. It appears improbable that production in 1965 was equal to that harvested in 1964.

Agricultural trade: The value of agricultural exports--mainly tea, rubber, and coconut products--was approximately 95 percent of the total 1962-64 average of U.S. \$379 million. The value of food imports, about half of which was rice, was U.S. \$50 million for the same period.

An increasing proportion of Ceylon's exports are moving under Trade agreements with Mainland China, the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries. Since 1962 Mainland China has been Ceylon's third largest market following the United Kingdom and the United States. The long-standing rice-rubber trade pact with Mainland China was again renewed for 1966. Ceylon will trade 41,000 metric tons of rubber in exchange for 200,000 metric tons of rice. In 1964 the value of exports to the Soviet Union increased by \$14 million to a new high of \$21 million. The increase was due primarily to greater rubber sales.

Ceylon's trade with the United States has continued to register a sizable trade surplus, \$20 million in 1963 and \$27 million in 1964. U.S. imports from Ceylon in 1964 totaled \$36 million, of which 95 percent were agricultural products--mostly tea and rubber. In 1963 approximately 50 percent of the value of U.S. shipments to Ceylon (\$14 million) was agricultural products. Wheat flour donated to the Ceylonese by organizations engaged in charity endeavors was the major item. In 1964 these charity shipments were only about half as large as in 1963. As a consequence, total U.S. exports to Ceylon in 1964 were down by a third from the 1963 level.

Ceylon's foreign trade picture improved during the first half of 1965--imports fell, and exports rose over comparable levels of 1964. As a result of the shortfall in rice production imports are believed to have reached a new high last year with 765,000 metric tons reportedly contracted for 1965 delivery (mainly from Burma, Mainland China, and Thailand) instead of the normal figure of about 500,000 metric tons (530,225 metric tons for 1964). (Ray S. Fox)

INDIA

Economic conditions: The current economic scene in India is marked by inadequate foodgrain supplies and persistent high prices for grains and edible oils and an acute awareness in many quarters that the country's population growth is outpacing its food supply. Currently the population growth rate is set at 2.4 percent, adding about 11 million annually to the 1965 population of an estimated 484 million.

Industrial production continued to rise during 1964/65. However, the annual rate of growth for the April 1964 - March 1965 period was 6.4 percent, far below the 11 percent annual rate of growth called for in the Third-5-Year Plan (1961-66). It is believed that the recent hostilities with Pakistan will tend to raise the growth rate in industry during 1966.

India's GNP is estimated to have risen by 7.3 percent during the fiscal year ending March 1965 as against 4.5 percent in 1963/64, 1.9 percent in 1962/63, and 2.6 percent during 1961/62. The average annual increase during the first 4 years of the Third Plan was 4.1 percent. Per capita income increased by 4.9 percent during 1964/65.

Foreign exchange requirements have moved up faster than has the country's ability to earn. Gold and foreign exchange holdings at the end of the third quarter of 1965 totaled only \$506 million, down from \$526 million a year earlier. This situation has resulted in a drastic curtailment in already severely limited allocations.

The balance of trade continued to be unfavorable for 1964/65 with a deficit of \$889 million, down from a \$902 million deficit for 1963/64. The overall balance of payments on the Net Current Account was down to minus \$560 million in 1964/65 compared with a minus balance of \$706 million for 1963/64.

On March 31, 1966, India's Third Plan will end and the Fourth Plan will begin. Indications are that \$42.5 billion will be the target for total expenditures. The details of the Fourth Plan are not yet available but the government has indicated that agriculture will have the leading role. The program for agriculture will emphasize irrigation, improved seeds, pesticides, and fertilizers. Encouragement will be given to the building of factories for producing fertilizers and pesticides.

An expanded program of fertilizer production and imports has been announced. Steps have been taken that are designed to make the investment in fertilizer factories in India more attractive to foreign capital. Despite India's tight foreign exchange situation more than previously scheduled amounts of foreign exchange have recently been allotted for fertilizer imports. In support of this program a \$50

million loan was announced in December 1965 by the U.S. Government to further boost fertilizer supplies. This loan is being matched by Government of India funds.

Agricultural production: Total agricultural production in India was down in 1965 as a result of unfavorable weather. However, over recent years production has shown gains in excess of population increases, but substantially below officially announced agricultural production targets.

The country is currently faced with a critical food situation as the result of what is said to be the worst drought in this century. The latest available estimates for Indian crop year 1965/66 are for a total production of foodgrains (including pulses) of some 76 million metric tons compared with the record outturn of 88 million tons in 1964/65.

Beyond the immediate drought induced crisis, India faces a longer term problem of expanding production to meet a rapidly rising demand for food. Population has been increasing by some 11 million persons annually. Also, rising incomes have added to the total demand for food. Land reform programs and other improvements in the peasants' situation have resulted in a decline in the quantity of grain leaving the farms and entering commercial channels (historically a substantial part of the foodgrains entering commercial channels in India came from excess supplies of landlords who had received grain as rent in kind). While decreased supplies have been going into commercial channels, the urban population, dependent upon commercial supplies, has been increasing. It should be pointed out, however, that the bulk of India's population still lives in a rural subsistence economy and that peasant families eat more in years of good crops and tighten their belts when crops are poor.

The outturns of the 1965 fall harvested foodgrain crops, including rice, corn,

millet, sorghum and summer pulses, were well below the 1964 level. In addition, insufficient soil moisture is expected to reduce the 1966 spring harvests of wheat, barley, chickpeas and other food crops. Strenuous efforts have been made to plant additional acreage of the spring crops, mainly by double-cropping land not normally double-cropped.

The Indian Government is giving renewed emphasis to the long-stated goal of attaining self-sufficiency in food production. In addition to plans for boosting production the Government has initiated several other plans aimed at overcoming the continuing problem of rising prices and short supplies of foodgrains.

The Food Corporation of India (FCI) was established in January 1965. Under the current food policy the FCI will be entrusted as far as possible with the procurement, storage, and movement of foodgrains. In particular, the FCI is to purchase grains in the surplus states and arrange for their movement to the deficit states. In September 1965 the Government announced its plan to enforce statutory rationing in towns with a population of 100,000 or more, plus the industrial pockets and the whole of Kerala State, and informal rationing in all other urban centers. It is proposed to meet rationing commitments, especially in regard to rice, as far as possible from indigenous sources. A program for intensive procurement of domestically produced foodgrains, including a compulsory levy on producers, is being launched in the current season.

During August 1965 the State Chief Ministers met with India's Prime Minister, the Union Food and Agriculture Minister and other representatives of the Central Government at New Delhi to complete work on a new food policy. The highlights of the new food policy follow.

The existing single-state rice and wheat zones will be maintained. The surplus or deficits of wheat and rice in each State will be deter-

mined by the Planning Commission in consultation with the Agricultural Prices Commission. The Prime Minister's suggestion at the conference that an attempt should be made to develop a uniform procurement policy for the entire country has been accepted.

Existing restrictions on coarse grains and chickpeas will be continued. As in the case of wheat and rice, the Planning Commission will assess the surpluses or deficits of these grains in each State with the help of the Agricultural Prices Commission. The movement of surpluses will be on a state-to-state basis or through the FCI.

Producer support price for foodgrains will continue to be fixed by the Government as at present. However, a change in basic food grain price policy has occurred. Formerly, the major policy objective was to hold down foodgrain prices to urban consumers. Providing a price incentive to producers to expand production has now also developed as a major policy objective. In line with this new policy objective, for the food year beginning November 1, 1965, the farm support levels adopted for paddy rice, sorghum, millets, and corn are higher than any floor prices ever considered before.

India's production of the five major oilseeds (peanuts, sesame, flaxseed, rape and mustard, and castor beans) was down by 9 percent in 1965 from 1964. Oilseed output (excluding cottonseed) for 1965 is estimated at 7.3 million tons compared with 8.0 million tons in 1964.

The 1965 cotton crop is down from 1964. Rainfall during the monsoon in almost all of the cotton growing regions of India was far less than last season. Jute production in 1965 is estimated at 6 percent less than last year. Jute output totaled an estimated 1.034 million metric tons for 1965. The Government of India has arranged for jute imports from Thailand to ensure adequate supplies for manufacture

of jute products, the leading foreign exchange earners.

Agricultural trade: The stress and strain in the food economy, which was expected to ease as a result of the increase in production during 1964/65, has continued because of the growing pressure of demand and reduced market supplies. In order to supplement internal availability, imports of cereals were stepped up from 3.6 million metric tons in 1962 to 4.6 million tons in 1963 and 6.1 million tons in 1964. In 1965, imports for the first time exceeded 7 million tons. The bulk of foodgrain imports came from the U.S. on concessional terms under P. L. 480.

Indian government officials have stated that in order to meet its food requirements during the current year, India will need to import at least 50 percent more grain than in 1965. Due to the tight foreign exchange situation most imports are expected to be obtained on concessional terms, principally from the U.S. The U.S. Government has indicated its intentions of helping India to meet its food crisis and at the beginning of 1966, U.S. P.L. 480 grain was moving in large volume to India.

Edible oil imports in calendar 1965 were much larger than in 1964. These were mainly imports of soybean oil, cottonseed oil, and tallow under P. L. 480. There is no likelihood of removal of the ban on exports of edible oils in the foreseeable future.

Indian imports of unmanufactured tobacco for 1964 were up to \$1.6 million compared with \$1.5 million in 1963. Fewer hides and skins were imported in 1964 than in 1963. Total imports of hides and skins for 1964 were \$6.4 million compared with \$7.0 million in 1963. Imports of natural fibers, cotton, and jute, totaled \$150.9 million in 1964 compared to \$133.7 million in 1963.

United States agricultural exports to India totaled \$480.9 million in 1964 compared with \$360.6 million in 1963. The principal U.S. agricultural exports in 1964 were wheat, rice, and cotton, the bulk of which went under Public Law 480. Principal U.S. imports from India in 1964 were tea, cashew nuts, and sugar.

India's exports of food, beverages, and agricultural raw materials during 1964 totaled \$760.7 million compared with \$759.3 million in 1963. The main item was tea. Imports of agricultural commodities in 1964 totaled \$836.4 million (of which grain accounted for two-thirds) compared with \$625.6 million in 1963.

Indian exports of natural fibers totaled \$67 million in 1964 compared with \$60 million in 1963. Exports of oils and fats were down from \$38 million in 1963 to \$30 million in 1964. Fewer hides and skins were exported in 1964, \$18 million compared to \$24 million in 1963. (William F. Hall)

PAKISTAN

Economic conditions: Mid-1965 marked the end of the Second 5-Year Plan. During this period the Pakistan economy achieved a growth rate of approximately 5 percent per annum as the various sectors exceeded most of the key targets of the Second Plan. The growth rate actually accelerated during the 1960s. GNP registered a 5.1 percent yearly growth rate with the industrial sector reaching 8.6 percent. Since about half of the GNP is derived from agriculture, the growth rate in this sector had to more than double during this 5-year period (averaging 3.5 percent per annum), to achieve the relatively high growth rate of GNP. During the Second Plan agricultural production increases exceeded those of population for the first time in the history of Pakistan.

In July of 1965 the Third 5-Year Plan went into effect. However, uncertainties were soon encountered as a result of the armed conflict between India and Pakistan and the delay

of anticipated foreign aid. This latter situation had its origin in a decision by the U.S. Government that it was not in a position to pledge new commitments to Pakistan at the consortium meeting scheduled for July 27 because legislative considerations of the fiscal year 1966 aid bill had not been completed. When the World Bank, as leader of the consortium, was notified to this effect, it decided to postpone the pledging session until sometime in September and the session was again postponed as a result of the fighting between India and Pakistan. However, neither of these 2 developments affected the current flow of non-military aid to Pakistan.

Financial, food, and technical assistance combined with sincere and prudent efforts in the utilization of these resources by Pakistan have been important factors in the recent accelerated growth of the economy. The import liberalization policy of July 1964 and further liberalization in July 1965 have also been a stimulus to economic expansion through emphasis on the import of raw materials, capital goods, and semifinished products. However, the increased imports have further aggravated the already troublesome balance-of-payments problem as foreign exchange reserves reached a record low of \$207 million at the end of October 1965. This compares with \$243.4 million on the same date in 1964 and \$271.7 million at the end of October 1963.

The present outlook for a continued high rate of economic growth is somewhat dampened in light of the current status of the aid consortium and increased emphasis on national defense.

Agricultural production: Agriculture is the largest sector of the Pakistan economy. Its relative importance in the economy has declined, however, as its contribution to GNP has dropped from about 60 percent to less than 50 percent in the last 5 years. Although this trend is likely to continue, about 85 percent of the population still lives in rural areas and are mostly dependent--directly or indirectly--on agriculture for a livelihood. The

planners of Pakistan, recognizing the importance of this sector, have allocated a relatively greater proportion of the development resources of the Third 5-Year Plan to agriculture. If the rural share of spending on water, power, and transportation is added to the agricultural basic allotment of 15.4 percent, about one-third of the development resources will be invested outside the urban centers during the Third Plan period.

The growth of agricultural production during the last 5 years can be mainly attributed to favorable weather conditions and modest improvements in the use of basic agricultural inputs. During the Second Plan period, commercial fertilizer utilization moved from 1.1 pounds of plant nutrients per acre of crop land to almost 6 pounds per acre, which was still extremely low. Of the approximately 61 million acres of crop land, 4.1 million acres received some form of plant protection in 1960 while in 1965 an estimated 9.8 million acres were treated. On the other hand, a significant increase in the use of improved seeds of higher yielding varieties was hindered by distribution problems and a shortage of seed supplies.

The 1965 production of wheat reached an all-time high of 4.6 million metric tons. This was a 10.2 percent increase over 1964 and an 11.2 percent increase over the average of the past 3 years (1962-64). About 6 percent of the increase is attributable to expanded acreage, with yield accounting for the remainder.

Other major crops showing indications of significant increases of production over 1964 are sugarcane, cotton, jute and tea. Cotton and jute, after experiencing a shortfall in production in 1964, rebounded in 1965 with cotton production reaching a record high and jute output slightly exceeding the average of the last 5 years at 1.14 million metric tons. Early estimates of paddy rice production indicate a

slight decrease from the 1964 record crop of 17.8 million metric tons.

Agricultural trade: Pakistan's imports of wheat in 1965 were probably near the 1.8 million metric tons imported in 1964. The bulk was supplied by P. L. 480 shipments. In 1964, P. L. 480 wheat accounted for about 30 percent of the value of all U.S. shipments to Pakistan.

Pakistan traditionally exports fine-grain rice varieties only. However, in 1965 the U. S. Government waived the restrictions of the P. L. 480 agreement to permit the export of 50,000 metric tons of coarse rice to Ceylon and 70,000 metric tons to India.

Jute and cotton (including their manufactured products) are the principal foreign exchange earners for Pakistan. In 1963/64 their earnings accounted for approximately 53 percent of the total receipts of \$484 million. By 1964/65 they made up 69 percent of total receipts as jute and cotton (raw and manufactured) exports increased by 22 and 88 percent, respectively. (Ray S. Fox)

MAINLAND CHINA

Economic conditions: The "new upsurge" in production in 1965 called for at the National Peoples' Congress (NPC) at the end of 1964 turned out to be more of a countdown for the launching (already 3 years late) of China's Third 5-Year Plan on January 1, 1966, than a production upsurge. There has been an increasing impatience on the part of the Communist regime to get the economy moving. To this end the regime, for the first time since the "great leap" fiasco, announced specific goals for 1965 in the 2 most important sectors of the economy: Industrial production was to expand 11 percent and the value of agricultural production 5 percent. These goals were modest by pre-leap standards and provided somewhat of a bench mark for gauging economic advancement during recent years. Furthermore,

official statements as the year progressed indicated that the regime now sees the accomplishments hoped for during the ill-fated Second 5-Year Plan extended to 4 to 6 plan periods of 5 years each.

This more realistic assessment by the planners of the country's economy represents a dramatic change in the approach to solving China's economic problems. One unanswered question, however, is why in an atmosphere of a "new upsurge" Premier Chou En-lai proclaimed a goal of only an 11 percent rise in industrial production in 1965 while claiming a 15 percent increase for 1964? As the year advanced there was less official concern about meeting the goal for industrial production but an increasing concern about attaining the 5 percent increase in agriculture.

Compared with the calamity years (1959-61), however, the Communist regime can find some comfort in improved overall economic conditions. Though after grappling for a decade with management, economic and political problems encountered in casting agriculture into the socialist mold, the regime was able to claim at the end of 1964 only that the country's economic situation was not too dissimilar from that of 1957. This claim contains more optimism than fact; it does not take into account the increased demands on the economy resulting from a substantial increase in the population. Even though current agricultural and industrial production may be approaching the pre-leap level, the rate of investment is much lower, and this is the key to China's economic advancement.

Consumption of food and other consumer goods has held about steady or improved slightly mainly because of continued high levels of grain imports and increased production in the private sector. The gradual improvement in consumption for 3 consecutive years following 1961 and a leveling off or possibly a slight decrease in consumption for the year beginning July 1, 1965, probably has led the Chinese people to feel that things are about normal

according to what they can expect. This conclusion also can be drawn from the speech of Premier Chou En-lai at the NPC on December 30, 1964, when he said that "China's national economy in 1961 entered the period of readjustment, consolidation, filling out, and raising standards"...and that "at present, the task of readjusting the national economy has been basically completed." In other words, a new lower standard of economic activity accompanied by a lower level of consumption is being adopted as the normal.

The lack of a more rapid advance in the economy in 1965--which also may portend the future--is attributed mainly to holding to recovery policies inaugurated in 1961 when priority was given to agriculture, light industry, and heavy industry in that order. In 1965, agriculture had a good year compared with the calamity years, but it was little if any better than 1964. By mid-year, claims were being made of substantial increases in light industry (partly because of increased production of raw farm products in 1964) as well as claims for those industries which support agriculture (chemical fertilizer, insecticides, farm tools, and machinery), but no mention was made of the major basic industries such as crude steel, coal, electric power, and other heavy manufactures except in isolated instances. Generally, references to heavy industry dealt with improving quality, efficiency, and labor productivity.

An important aspect of the countdown is an attempt by the regime to gain broader control over all factors of production, especially labor, to create a so-called selfless man who puts party and state above self. Through a country-wide campaign, increased attention is being given to grain reserves, economic use of resources (particularly coal, electricity, timber, and metals), collection of scrap and waste materials, semi-mechanized tools, water conservation, subsidiary production, and the importance of collective work. In addition, a socialist education campaign was conducted

vigorously throughout the country in 1965 and was aimed particularly at the so-called poor and lower middle class peasants to strengthen their loyalty--apparently under tighter government restrictions.

The streamlining of record keeping and statistical reporting at lower echelons, replacement of unreliable cadres, and the expansion of the system of political commissars to the agricultural sector in 1965 were all aimed at insuring greater peasant support for the government's forthcoming new economic plan. The regime so far has not seen fit to impose more stringent controls on the private sector, particularly private plots, but this does not rule out such a possibility. On the other hand, there is increasing pressure to orient subsidiary and sideline production to collective advantage.

Mainland China's countdown for the launching of the all important new 5-Year Plan leaves much to be desired. The tight domestic credit situation and a lack of foreign credit sources place the launch on precarious footing because of a lack of a substantial capital injection which the economy so badly needs and which was available for launching the 2 previous plans. Although China liquidated the remaining portion of its debt to the USSR early in 1965, its foreign exchange earnings, which are increasing moderately, are spread thinly and a large proportion is needed to purchase consumer goods, primarily food. Even while preparing for the launching of the new plan, the regime was expending the largest sums ever on raw material imports, primarily of grains, cotton, and fertilizers.

The dominant role of agriculture is to continue in the new plan, but increases in production from this sector will require correspondingly increased injections of capital inputs. Although the Communist regime can find some solace in pointing to successes of the past 4 years, those successes viewed as indicators of future expectations, particularly in

the socialized sector of agriculture, provide little encouragement. Crop output, particularly of grains, is near the maximum permitted by the present level of soil fertility; production of chemical fertilizer is still lagging far behind requirements; addition of more farmland through water conservation projects is questionable except through huge capital outlays for reservoirs, long irrigation ditches and expensive leveling operations; and, except for a willingness to work hard on his private plot and the collective to insure his own food supply, the peasant will require increased material incentives if production is to be increased.

Agricultural production: Estimated gross agricultural production in Mainland China in 1965 equaled or slightly exceeded that in 1964, but likely did not attain the official goal of a 5 percent increase. Estimated production of food crops, notably grains and soybeans, was slightly less than that of the previous year and offset higher production of other food crops in the private sector. Increases in the production of rice, cotton, tobacco, sugarcane, and livestock may have boosted the total value of agricultural production above that in 1964. Hogs and poultry increased faster than large animals, and the shortage of draft animals remains acute. Although 1965 was the fourth straight year in which crop production exceeded that in 1959-61, production of most agricultural commodities, including livestock, is believed to have still been less than in 1957, the year claimed by Chinese officials to be agriculture's best year.

Grain production in 1965 is estimated to have been 3 to 5 percent below the 1957 official figure of 185 million metric tons and slightly less than in 1964. Unusual weather conditions in both 1964 and 1965 adversely affected many of the grain crops. An extended spell of rainy, dull weather in the fall of 1964 greatly reduced the harvest of miscellaneous grains in North China and at the same time curtailed the planting and impeded germination and early growth of winter wheat and winter

barley. During the growing season in 1965 the weather varied from unfavorably dry--a complete reversal from the wet fall--in North China and parts of Northeast and Northwest China to very favorable in southern areas. In general, higher grain production, mainly rice, in the south was not sufficient to overcome shortfalls in the north due to the extended drought which affected crops throughout the year. Revised estimates of grain production in 1964 and preliminary estimates for 1965 are as follows in millions of metric tons:

	1964	1965
Rice	82.0	85.5
Wheat	22.5	20.5
Misc. grain	51.0	50.0
Potatoes*	22.5	21.0
Total grain	178.0	177.0

*Grain equivalent valued at one-fourth of rice

The unfavorable outlook for China's food crops began with a disappointing summer harvest. Although acreage and yield of the early rice crop were up from 1964, this larger production was not sufficient to offset the drop in the production of winter grains, notably wheat and barley, the outturn of which may have declined 10 percent or more.

The battle against the weather in the north was a losing one. Drought delayed the planting of large areas of spring wheat and miscellaneous grains both in the early spring and also following the summer harvest. However, the area of miscellaneous grains likely was increased to make up for the reduced wheat harvest. Insect infestation also was more severe because of the mild winter and affected a larger area than previously. Although available information on the harvest of later maturing crops is still sketchy, the pattern of the early harvest continued. Crops indigenous to both the north and south did much better in the south; peanuts, tobacco, certain of the miscellaneous grains, sweetpotatoes, and other minor grains are examples. The reduced production of soybeans,

estimated at 6.84 million tons compared with an estimated 6.94 million tons in 1964, is attributed to the dry weather in the North China plains. Near-normal production occurred in the soybean area of Northeast China.

The production of cotton, Mainland China's most important industrial crop, was disappointing because of lower yields, and 1965 production appears to have been about the same as that in 1964. Although a large portion of the crop is under irrigation, water was scarce in the northern part of the cotton area. Dry weather at planting time affected stands somewhat. Acreage is believed to have increased for the third straight year. Conflicting official reports indicate acreage increases varied from none to possibly 5 percent. Increases in cotton acreage were conditional depending on whether the producing unit had sufficient grain for its needs. Lower yields likely offset much of the anticipated gains from increased acreage. Quality of the 1965 crops, however, is believed to have been better than in 1964 when much of the cotton was rain-soaked during harvest.

Production of other crops was mixed in 1965. Shifting of crops occurs in China when natural disasters threaten, with food crops receiving priority. Bits of information about local conditions indicate such shifts during the year, but the extent is unknown. Some shifts likely occurred in peanut and sesame acreages thus limiting or reducing acreage. There appears to have been a reduction of peanut acreage in the north, with a compensating expansion in the south, but lighter yields reduced production compared with 1964. Production of sesame also may have been less, but production of rapeseed increased as did tung nuts. Tobacco suffered from drought in the north resulting in smaller yields, but increased acreage and yields in the south may have resulted in a slight increase in total production. Sugar crops were the best ever in China. Acreage of both sugar beets and sugarcane was expanded, and although the production of sugar beets (grown exclusively in the north) is in question due to the drought,

there was a substantial increase in the production of sugarcane. The magnitude of cane production is indicated by the construction of 24 new refineries which are to increase processing capacity 21 percent when completed. The production of sugarcane is flourishing under a newly inaugurated incentive plan by which additional cloth and sugar are tendered to the successful producers.

Production of food in China, particularly in the socialized sector, has not kept pace with population growth since the "great leap forward." In the year beginning July 1, 1965, food consumption may be reduced somewhat from the 2 previous years despite record imports of grain. Nongrain foods (vegetables, fruits, poultry and poultry products, pork, and in some areas fish) from private plots and imports of grain have provided the extra food to maintain a tolerable but inadequate level of consumption since 1959-61.

Agricultural trade: Since bottoming out in 1962, China's foreign trade has revived substantially, and in 1964 it advanced more than in any year since the "great leap forward" both in amount and distribution. The transition in trade from Communist Bloc to Free World countries continued, and the long standing debt to the Soviet Union was almost liquidated. According to available information imports increased 11 percent and exports over 9 percent for a total trade increase of almost 10 percent. This significant increase, however, only brought the level of total trade to about the 1957 level or about 70 percent of the 1959 peak when total trade exceeded \$4 billion.

The most significant development in 1964 was the emergence of Japan as China's second largest trading partner, following the USSR which continued in first place despite political differences. Hong Kong continued to be China's best source of foreign exchange because of the favorable balance. These earnings went a long way toward offsetting the unfavorable balances with countries which sold wheat to China.

These developments continued in 1965 with only slight modifications. Trade with Japan continued to expand but at a slower pace. Exports to Hong Kong increased about one-third during the first half of the year despite a decided slowdown in Hong Kong imports. A large part of the increase was due to a substantial increase in textiles.

China's repayment of final installments on the Soviet debt in early 1965 was one of the most significant developments during the year, since China emerged debt-free of the Soviets for the first time since 1950. This fact will allow more freedom in coordinating foreign trade with the new Third 5-Year Plan and provide the regime more flexibility for establishing broader trade relations in world markets. The effects of these negotiations were appearing in 1965 both in increased amounts and in larger varieties of goods available for export, particularly textiles.

China's traditional exports, comprising mainly agricultural raw material, increased somewhat in 1964 and 1965. Noticeable increases in imports of Chinese textiles, sugar and food-stuffs (some processed) by Southeast Asian markets were noted. Unusual shipments such as silk and rice to Japan, corn to the United Arab Republic and increased participation by Chinese trade developers in international trade fairs indicate a continued expanding trade program.

This expansion, especially in exports, is essential if China is to increase its economic base which has been disappointing since late 1960 when it became necessary to spend large amounts of foreign exchange on consumer goods, particularly food products. In 1964, about half of total imports were made up of grains, raw cotton, chemical fertilizers, and crude rubber, with grains accounting for about two-thirds of the total cost. The continued need for large amounts of foreign exchange for imports of grain have not been offset by proportionate increases in exports of rice and soybeans, an arrangement announced as official policy in 1964. Imports of grain amounted to about 6.5 million tons in 1964 and approximately 6 million tons in 1965. Exports of rice were about 720,000 tons in 1964 and likely exceeded that figure in 1965. Exports of soybeans, which have averaged about 330,000 tons, may have declined.

Imports of the 4 major raw commodities in 1965 should have about equaled or surpassed those in 1964. Imports of grain and cotton were slightly less but imports of chemical fertilizer doubled those of the previous year. Imports of crude rubber may have been up slightly compared with 1964. Purchases of grain for delivery during the last half of 1965 and the first half of 1966 are at an all-time high (6.6 million tons) for a 12-month period. (Marion R. Larsen)

OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA

Economic conditions: Economic activity in 1964/65 continued at high levels, with the overall expansion in all sectors only slightly below the record growth achieved in 1963/64. GNP for the fiscal year ended June 1965 increased an estimated 9 percent as compared to the growth rate of 10 percent for the previous year.

Although foreign exchange reserves declined more sharply in 1964/65 than in any period

since 1952, Australia's balance of payments position still continues favorable. Agricultural export earnings dropped about 11 percent mainly because of lower prices for wool and sugar. Substantial increases in imports resulted from larger purchases of capital equipment and raw materials for Australia's development and expansion programs. Some declines were also noted in the volume of foreign capital entering the country for investment, largely as the result of restrictions imposed by the United Kingdom and the United States in efforts to adjust their respective foreign exchange difficulties.

Population continued to increase by more than 2 percent per annum and is currently estimated at 11.4 million. The number of farm laborers continues to decline and is now estimated at about 1 million. Farmers generally are using less hired help because of competition of industry for labor as well as greater mechanization of agriculture.

Net farm income and export earnings from agricultural products are expected to be lower for 1965/66 as the result of sharp decreases in the volume output of wool, wheat and certain other livestock products. Crops and pastures have suffered from low rainfall and drought conditions in parts of Queensland and a large portion of New South Wales. Cattle areas in Northern Territory and portions of South Australia and Western Queensland are still suffering from prolonged years of drought. The poor condition of livestock, particularly sheep, has resulted in numerous losses in recent months which could also seriously affect farm output in 1966/67.

Gross value of farm production in 1965/66 has been estimated at \$3.5 billion as compared with \$3.8 billion in 1964/65, or a decline of about 7 percent. The volume index of farm production in 1965/66 is expected to drop about 7 percent from the high level of last year.

Agricultural production: With the drought centered mostly in New South Wales, Queensland and Northern Territory, output of grains, livestock, livestock products, and certain oilseeds have been seriously affected by dry weather. The total wheat crop is expected to be the lowest since the 1961 crop and is now estimated at less than 7 million metric tons. Actual deliveries to the Wheat Board will probably be larger than originally expected as the result of the increase in the guaranteed price for the current crop from \$1.64 to \$1.70 per bushel. Barley and oat harvests will be the lowest in 3 years due to reductions in acreage and heavy grazing of livestock in some areas because of shortages of feed and pastures. The outlook for corn and sorghum crops is also uncertain because of

poor planting conditions in major producing areas of Queensland and New South Wales.

The tobacco crop is down sharply from last year due to crop damage from hail, frost and blue mold. Currently estimated at less than 10,000 tons, production will be well below the 11,800 metric ton quota set for purchase at fixed producer prices by the Tobacco Marketing Board under the provisions of the new Tobacco Stabilization Plan, which has been operating on an interim basis pending Parliament approval since early 1965. The percentage of domestic leaf which must be used by manufacturers before they can qualify for duty concessions on imported leaf was increased from 41 percent to 50 percent as of January 1, 1966.

The 1965 output of flaxseed was far below the 1964 level. Overproduction of flaxseed in 1964 under the stimulus of a high price guarantee caused the Linseed Crushers Association, sole marketing authority, to curtail acreage contracts sharply and reduce the price to producers for the 1965 crop.

Both the rice and cotton crops, which are not affected by dry weather, are believed to have established new records in 1965. Cotton production is forecast at 60,000 bales or about a third more than in 1964. Rice is produced almost entirely under irrigation and should have set a new yield record--a regular event of the past several years. The 1966 outlook for fruit harvests is also good and another favorable season for canned and dried fruit production is expected. Canned fruit production was at record levels last season.

Drought and late frosts in Southern Queensland have lowered the output of sugar cane. As a result, the raw sugar production is expected to be below the 2.2 million ton target set for 1966. Australia will have no difficulty, however, in fulfilling both the United States and British Commonwealth sugar quotas which have been set for 1966 at 153,000 and 340,000

metric tons, respectively. Under the provisions of the new U.S. Sugar Act, Australia will share in the overall quota established annually for U.S. sugar imports through 1971. Shipments to Japan are expected to total 559,000 tons for 1965/66 in compliance with a contract agreement effective through 1967/68.

In contrast to the drought situation in the eastern and central parts of the Commonwealth, growth conditions in Western Australia have been almost ideal and record or near-record crops are expected from that area.

Estimates for 1965 and forecasts for 1966 indicate that total meat production will decline from the high levels of the past 2 years. Both cattle and sheep slaughterings for the first 8 months of 1965 were above the previous year. Because of lowered weights of the animals, the volume of output has not increased. Indications are that fewer animals will be available for slaughter in 1966, considering the small calf and lamb crops as well as the poor condition of breeding stock. This situation has occurred as a result of the prolonged drought in many of the livestock sections. Hand feeding is becoming more prevalent and stock water is scarce in many areas.

Quantity of production and export earnings from wool will be reduced substantially for 1965/66 as the result of a decline in the wool clip. Wool exports represented only about a third of the value of total exports in 1964/65, the lowest level since 1946/47.

Total milk production was down in 1965 by an estimated 7 percent. The high cost and scarcity of feeds needed for dairy cows in the dry zones of Queensland and parts of New South Wales have caused liquidation of dairy herds in some areas. Wider extension of controlled egg marketing became effective July 1 with the adoption of a country-wide Egg Stabilization Plan. The plan provides for minimum prices for egg products and for the equalization

of returns to producers from domestic and export sales.

Agricultural trade: The value of agricultural exports in 1964/65 has been estimated at \$2.1 billion or about 12 percent below the high export earnings of \$2.4 billion for 1963/64. Much of the decrease in earnings reflected the lower price for sugar as well as both volume and price declines for wool. Export earnings from meats and dairy products increased but, overall, agriculture's share in the total value of exports dropped from 78 percent in 1963/64 to 72 percent in 1964/65. Indications are that foreign exchange earnings in 1965/66 will decline even more sharply as the result of the unfavorable season for production of grains, meats, wool, and dairy products.

Wheat shipments to Mainland China in 1964/65 totaled 2.3 million metric tons, compared with 2.5 million tons in the previous season. Shipments to the USSR totaled 879,000 tons, down from 1.6 million tons in 1963/64. Communist markets alone accounted for almost half of the value of Australia's wheat and flour trade in 1964/65.

Foreign market promotion and development continued to be emphasized and results were particularly dramatic in 1964/65 with increased meat exports to the EEC and other European markets as well as the Middle East.

Bilateralism in Australia's trade policy continued in 1965 in the negotiation of a free trade arrangement with New Zealand and an agreement with the Republic of Korea. In the free trade arrangement, Australia granted special concessions to New Zealand on its exports of frozen peas and beans, dried vegetables, cheese, lamb, pork, and forest products to Australia. In the Korean pact, Australia was guaranteed more liberal trade rights on its exports of wool, wheat, and sugar to that market in return for granting most-favored-nation tariff treatment to Korean products entering Australia.

Total U.S. agricultural imports from Australia in calendar year 1964 were valued at \$211 million or about 23 percent below 1963. Most of this decline in trade was attributed to smaller imports of meats which were valued at \$129 million as compared to \$178 million in the previous year. Imports of wool, however, increased by \$1 million. U.S. farm exports to Australia in 1964 were valued slightly above 1963 but were still below 1962. Most of the increase was attributed to increased shipments of cotton. (Mary E. Long)

NEW ZEALAND

Economic conditions: The 1935/66 situation is less favorable in some sectors of the economy, but the general level of production should be sufficient to allow for advancement. GNP is estimated at approximately \$5.1 billion or about 5 percent above 1964/65. Farm incomes may exceed slightly the \$1 billion attained in 1964/65, depending upon the levels of local consumption and foreign demand for agricultural products.

Balance-of-payments difficulties continue due to relatively low export prices for such major export commodities as wool, butter and cheese, as well as increased costs in the form of higher freight rates, particularly to European markets. Tighter credit controls will probably be invoked to insure the success of New Zealand's program of long-range capital investment and development of both agriculture and industry. Population growth is now slightly above 2 percent per annum, with the total population estimated at 2.65 million as of June 1965. The index of agricultural production was up about 4 percent in 1965 and is expected to show a similar increase in 1966.

Agricultural production: The outlook for production of livestock and livestock products has generally improved following the cold, wet winter of 1965. Pasture conditions since September have been excellent and a new record for dairy production is expected. Some increase

in the output of all dairy products is anticipated. Nonfat dried milk and dried buttermilk production may exceed 1965's output by 12 percent with totals of 86,000 and 22,000 metric tons, respectively. Wool production is forecast at a record. Total meat production will be up due mainly to increases in lamb and mutton production. Actual production of beef will depend largely on the extent of culling of dairy cows which may be below last year's levels because of the emphasis placed on building up of herds.

In an effort to promote agricultural output for export, targets have been adopted for annual increases in livestock numbers through 1973. To implement this policy the Government has established an Agricultural Production Council to review the progress made in the attainment of the targets.

To achieve this expansion, the current high levels of capital investment in agriculture are still being encouraged. The incentives to farmers take the form of tax allowances; rural loans made by the State Advances Corporation which have increased from \$20 million in 1961/62 to \$56 million per year; and marginal land development expenditures which currently amount to \$3.5 million per year as compared to \$840,000 in 1961/62. Additional large amounts of money are also being spent for farm development by the Government's Lands and Survey and Maori Affairs Departments. One of the indications of greater expenditure of capital in farming has been the increase in fertilizer production and consumption since 1962. Total output of chemical fertilizers rose from 1.2 million metric tons in 1962 to about 1.5 million tons in 1964.

Agricultural trade: The total value of agricultural exports for the trade year ending June 30, 1965, was down from the record \$953 million of 1964 by approximately 1 percent. Lower prices for wool accounted for most of the decline. The slump in butter prices which occurred in the United Kingdom in the second quarter of 1965 was not reflected in the 1964/65

trade to any extent. Imports of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials were valued at about \$79 million or about 18 percent below 1963/64.

The buildup of butter stocks in the U.K. market in early 1965 seriously depressed the price of New Zealand butter for the 1965/66 season. More emphasis therefore is expected to be given in the next year to the production and export promotion of nonfat dry milk and casein to defray losses incurred on exports of butter to the United Kingdom. By volume, New Zealand's shipments of butter to the United Kingdom are limited by established quotas which are shared by a number of suppliers. New Zealand's share as a traditional supplier amounts to approximately 40 percent of the market.

Price and market prospects for nonfat dried milk, dried whole milk and casein appear favorable for 1966. New Zealand's Dairy Production and Marketing Board has agreements to furnish dried milk raw material needed for processing to dairy plants in Singapore, Hong Kong, Ceylon, Thailand and Barbados. The Board has direct capital investments in some of these plants. New Zealand also hopes to supply milk solids to other developing countries in Asia and Africa, which are either engaged in, or planning, construction of plants for recombined and condensed milk products.

Imports of wheat, which are traditionally supplied by Australia, probably totaled 185,000

metric tons in calendar year 1965 as compared to 169,000 metric tons in 1964.

Considerable expansion of trade with Australia is anticipated by New Zealand when the free trade arrangement becomes effective in 1966. New Zealand is particularly anxious to adjust some of its unfavorable trade balance with Australia. Free market assurances are granted to New Zealand for its exports of timber products, and frozen and dried vegetables to Australia, in addition to liberal quota provisions for exports of pork, cheese, and lamb to that market during a 10-year period.

Alternative outlets for New Zealand's markets in the United Kingdom will present a future problem when New Zealand's export guarantees for meats and dairy products in the United Kingdom expire in 1967. The greatest concern will be the diversion of lamb exports. The United Kingdom currently imports New Zealand lamb in large quantities.

U.S. imports of New Zealand agricultural commodities declined from a total value of \$166 million in calendar 1963 to \$142 million in 1964. Most of this decrease in trade was attributed to the drop in U.S. imports of New Zealand meats--from \$81 million in 1963 to about \$57 million in 1964--or about 30 percent.

U.S. exports of farm products to New Zealand in 1964 were only \$700,000 above the \$5.1 million total value of shipments in 1963. This slight increase in trade was accounted for mainly by greater shipments of U.S. tobacco leaf to New Zealand. (Mary E. Long)

APPENDIX

TABLES

Table 4.--Far East and Oceania: Indices of per capita agricultural production, annual 1954-1965 ^{1/}
(1957-59=100)

Region and country	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 ^{2/}	1965 ^{3/}
Far East:												
Afghanistan	104	102	103	90	105	105	105	101	106	105	105	105
Burma	100	97	103	92	103	106	105	106	108	105	102	102
Cambodia	76	87	94	98	96	105	108	96	114	116	112	117
Ceylon	104	109	103	98	101	100	105	107	109	109	110	100
India	99	99	101	96	101	103	107	108	105	107	107	103
Indonesia	109	100	98	98	101	101	99	96	101	94	97	102
Japan ^{4/}	82	102	95	97	99	103	106	106	110	107	109	110
Malaya, States of	100	102	98	100	100	104	100	106	102	105	102	103
Pakistan	102	97	103	100	96	104	104	107	102	110	106	107
Philippines	99	99	99	98	103	100	101	97	104	104	105	103
South Korea	112	105	89	100	102	99	94	106	96	93	114	107
South Vietnam	79	77	88	83	101	115	112	105	112	112	104	94
Taiwan	94	90	95	98	102	98	95	100	99	94	101	99
Thailand	91	108	118	92	104	103	117	118	120	129	126	128
Total	97	100	99	97	100	103	106	106	105	105	107	105
Oceania:												
Australia ^{4/}	97	102	98	90	108	102	104	104	109	113	114	104
New Zealand ^{4/}	97	98	101	98	100	102	102	101	102	102	101	103
Total	97	100	98	92	106	102	104	103	107	110	112	103

^{1/} Agricultural production during stated calendar years, except for rice and some minor crops. The figures for these crops also include the production in the early months of the next year.

^{2/} Preliminary.

^{3/} Forecast.

^{4/} Indices of net agricultural production per capita for Japan, Australia, and New Zealand.

Table 5.--Far East and Oceania: Indices of population, 1954-1965, population estimate for 1965, and rates of increase 1/

Region and country	Indices (1958=100)											Estimated population, 1965 Millions	Compound rate of increase	
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1954-1958	1958-1965
													Percent	Percent
Far East:														
Afghanistan	92	94	96	98	100	102	104	106	108	110	112	115	2.1	2.1
Burma	93	95	96	98	100	102	104	106	108	110	113	115	1.7	2.0
Cambodia	92	94	96	98	100	102	104	106	108	111	113	115	2.0	2.0
Ceylon	90	93	95	98	100	102	105	109	111	114	117	120	2.5	2.7
India	92	94	96	98	100	102	104	107	109	112	115	118	2.0	2.4
Indonesia	92	94	96	98	100	102	105	107	109	112	114	117	2.1	2.3
Japan	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	1.0	1.0
Malaya, States of	88	91	94	97	100	103	106	109	114	117	120	123	3.3	3.0
Pakistan	92	94	96	98	100	102	105	107	110	113	116	119	2.1	2.5
Philippines	89	91	94	97	100	103	106	110	114	117	121	125	3.0	3.3
South Korea	90	92	94	97	100	103	106	109	112	115	118	122	2.8	2.9
South Vietnam	85	93	95	98	100	103	106	109	112	115	118	121	4.2	2.8
Taiwan	88	91	94	97	100	104	107	110	113	116	120	124	3.1	3.1
Thailand	91	93	95	98	100	103	106	109	113	116	120	123	2.5	3.0
Total	92	94	96	98	100	102	104	107	109	112	114	117	2.0	2.3
Oceania:														
Australia	91	93	96	93	100	102	104	107	109	111	113	115	2.3	2.1
New Zealand	92	94	95	98	100	102	104	106	109	111	114	116	2.2	2.2
Total	91	94	96	98	100	102	104	107	109	111	113	116	2.3	2.1

1/ Indices calculated from midyear data.

Table 6.--Far East and Oceania: Agricultural production, country by commodity, average 1957-59, annual 1954-1965

Country and commodity	1957-59	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
----- 1,000 metric tons -----													
FAR EAST													
Afghanistan:													
Rice, paddy	471	470	479	490	435	488	490	500	515	525	600	550	600
Wheat	2,041	2,096	2,041	2,096	1,633	2,177	2,313	2,177	2,177	2,313	2,177	2,313	2,313
Barley	312	279	283	283	272	327	337	327	327	327	343	348	348
Corn	618	660	635	635	584	635	635	610	635	660	610	686	686
Cottonseed	33	31	29	46	36	23	41	41	43	61	89	89	91
Cotton	14	13	12	20	15	10	17	17	19	26	38	38	39
Fruits and nuts	558	460	480	500	525	600	550	650	600	650	655	670	685
Burma:													
Rice, paddy	7,053	6,668	6,532	7,258	5,897	7,416	7,847	7,575	7,800	8,000	8,200	8,100	8,200
Wheat	10	7	10	9	9	10	12	15	14	15	33	40	46
Corn	43	36	38	40	40	44	44	44	45	77	71	76	80
Millet	80	78	83	79	75	80	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Pulses	216	204	201	233	224	210	214	239	249	325	332	335	340
White potatoes	31	41	35	33	33	30	30	30	30	34	41	53	53
Sugarcane	1,149	1,156	916	856	1,069	1,321	1,057	1,021	1,042	986	1,292	1,213	1,219
Peanuts	266	156	207	197	234	287	278	370	393	432	327	330	335
Sesame	52	37	45	56	35	53	67	67	65	85	54	51	51
Cottonseed	34	54	42	37	25	33	44	38	30	41	39	44	44
Cotton	14	23	18	16	11	14	18	16	21	20	17	19	19
Jute	3	1	1	1	1	3	6	10	4	8	11	11	11
Tobacco	40	49	48	39	49	33	39	40	36	41	43	39	42
Rubber	17	14	12	12	17	17	18	20	24	17	17	16	15
Tea	4	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
Bananas	110	100	102	112	102	112	117	117	118	132	140	147	147
Other fruit	533	490	508	528	518	533	549	549	549	560	564	569	574
Vegetables	897	850	762	889	889	889	914	914	914	925	940	965	970
Cambodia:													
Rice, paddy	2,180	1,488	1,789	1,986	2,123	2,083	2,335	2,383	2,039	2,622	2,760	2,643	2,750
Corn	139	100	104	121	133	126	157	174	152	183	204	220	250
Pulses	16	16	14	14	16	15	17	18	18	19	20	22	22
Sugarcane	265	220	245	250	260	245	290	320	350	380	408	490	460

Soybeans	11	6	8	9	12	11	11	12	10	11	11	11	11
Peanuts	6	5	6	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	8	8
Sesame	5	3	3	4	7	4	5	7	9	11	12	12	12
Cottonseed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	20	5	4	5	6
Cotton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	3	2	3	3
Kapok	5	4	4	4	4	5	6	7	9	10	10	10	12
Tobacco	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	7	6	7	7	7	8
Rubber	33	24	28	32	32	34	34	37	40	42	41	46	47
Pepper	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2

Ceylon:

Rice, paddy	727	649	745	574	653	764	765	899	901	1,003	1,026	1,054	768
Corn	8	10	7	7	9	7	8	9	10	8	11	11	10
Millet	21	20	20	14	25	20	17	17	21	17	23	23	21
Sweetpotatoes	29	22	48	47	27	32	27	45	58	43	52	52	50
Cassava	79	117	123	97	80	84	73	130	148	141	154	150	145
Copra	446	433	488	541	425	426	486	458	544	571	524	609	570
Sesame	8	8	9	3	6	7	10	7	7	5	8	8	7
Tobacco	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Rubber	98	95	95	97	100	102	93	99	98	104	105	111	122
Tea	185	166	172	170	180	187	187	197	206	212	220	219	220
Cacao	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
Spices	26	31	33	33	29	27	23	32	40	31	47	45	40
Meat	28	25	26	26	27	26	30	25	26	30	25	26	28

India:

Rice, paddy	44,068	38,334	41,378	43,599	38,326	46,317	47,560	51,348	52,263	47,919	55,389	58,156	54,054
Wheat	9,110	8,007	9,034	8,760	9,403	7,997	9,929	10,251	10,992	12,039	10,829	9,861	12,078
Barley	2,623	2,927	2,956	2,816	2,863	2,292	2,715	2,717	2,866	3,152	2,423	2,037	2,478
Corn	3,552	2,955	2,602	3,078	3,150	3,435	4,070	4,015	4,269	4,578	4,553	4,558	4,000
Bajra (millet)	3,682	3,412	3,428	2,873	3,620	3,850	3,576	3,228	3,554	3,892	3,734	4,465	3,500
Jowar (sorghum)	8,540	9,201	6,725	7,327	8,633	8,854	8,133	9,363	7,741	9,621	9,134	9,811	9,800
Ragi (millet)	1,857	1,675	1,846	1,793	1,728	1,907	1,935	1,681	1,873	1,891	1,962	1,921	1,900
Small millet	1,966	2,497	2,070	1,931	1,730	2,105	2,062	1,970	1,970	1,860	2,016	1,976	1,900
Gram	6,037	4,891	5,691	5,418	6,231	4,890	6,991	5,590	6,324	5,827	5,343	4,499	5,763
Tur	1,720	1,863	1,719	1,861	1,989	1,473	1,698	1,694	2,081	1,339	1,592	1,371	1,894
Other pulses	3,637	3,720	3,611	3,767	3,331	3,191	4,389	4,435	4,247	4,465	4,505	4,125	4,504
White potatoes	2,031	1,956	1,764	1,859	1,724	2,004	2,364	2,766	2,699	2,550	2,336	2,468	3,000
Sweetpotatoes	1,140	1,355	1,166	1,096	1,160	1,122	1,137	1,281	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,000
Cassava	3,930	4,628	4,158	4,124	3,751	3,942	4,096	4,096	4,370	4,370	4,370	4,485	4,485
Sugarcane	70,598	44,411	58,739	60,544	69,051	71,156	71,588	76,409	104,127	99,853	94,470	104,908	122,127

Table 6.--Far East and Oceania: Agricultural production, country by commodity, average 1957-59, annual 1954-1965--Continued

Country and commodity	1957-59	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
----- 1,000 metric tons -----													
India: - Cont'd													
Peanuts in shell	4,817	4,247	3,862	4,369	4,710	5,179	4,562	4,462	4,685	4,821	5,215	6,176	5,000
Sesame	414	603	467	438	359	514	370	321	379	464	439	466	465
Flaxseed	369	385	390	420	390	259	458	446	395	456	433	385	430
Rape and mustard	1,006	873	1,037	860	1,042	933	1,042	1,063	1,356	1,337	1,294	909	1,300
Castor beans	108	105	124	125	124	89	112	115	90	101	101	102	101
Cottonseed	2,024	2,253	1,949	2,118	2,248	2,134	1,689	2,352	2,070	2,489	2,642	2,489	2,591
Jute	832	531	762	778	723	936	836	722	1,152	981	1,113	1,094	1,034
Cotton	867	966	835	908	963	914	724	1,010	884	1,074	1,138	1,067	1,031
Tobacco	270	272	255	303	305	240	265	286	312	348	366	335	358
Rubber	24	20	22	24	22	25	24	25	27	31	37	40	40
Tea	317	293	285	311	307	317	326	317	354	344	345	371	371
Coffee	39	26	27	34	36	40	42	50	68	46	57	69	60
Indonesia:													
Rice, paddy	12,259	12,049	11,546	11,695	11,742	12,275	12,760	13,488	12,720	13,772	12,900	13,100	14,000
Corn	2,195	2,720	1,971	1,965	1,860	2,634	2,092	2,460	2,283	3,202	2,670	4,100	5,100
Sweetpotatoes	2,877	2,111	1,897	2,638	2,652	3,103	2,877	2,670	2,464	3,738	3,600	4,100	4,300
Cassava	11,364	9,569	9,317	9,131	10,118	11,278	12,697	11,377	11,190	10,976	11,889	12,500	13,100
Sugarcane	8,126	7,091	9,108	7,776	8,577	7,610	8,191	6,583	6,790	6,609	7,124	7,049	7,472
Copra	1,102	1,221	1,055	1,018	1,113	1,085	1,107	1,166	1,247	1,186	1,379	1,400	1,450
Palm kernel	35	43	42	41	40	32	33	33	34	33	33	33	33
Palm oil	148	169	166	165	160	148	137	141	146	141	148	146	150
Soybeans	396	400	346	357	339	418	431	443	426	397	345	400	408
Peanuts	364	376	314	330	352	352	388	388	382	391	317	405	378
Kapok	30	19	16	16	31	30	28	23	22	22	24	25	25
Tobacco	68	67	50	61	77	67	59	59	84	69	86	77	84
Rubber	677	733	725	676	674	674	683	601	661	660	564	628	644
Tea	47	47	44	43	48	49	44	46	44	47	38	45	45
Coffee	77	58	63	63	75	67	89	91	117	111	139	108	120
Japan:													
Rice, paddy	14,982	11,391	15,481	13,624	14,330	14,991	15,626	16,072	15,524	16,261	16,015	15,725	15,710
Wheat	1,342	1,516	1,468	1,375	1,330	1,281	1,416	1,531	1,781	1,630	716	1,244	1,286
Barley	2,178	2,583	2,408	2,340	2,160	2,067	2,308	2,301	1,976	1,726	759	1,203	1,233

Corn	104	56	100	82	97	111	104	116	113	104	104	84	80
Millet and sorghum	96	88	118	100	95	104	88	73	83	58	54	43	36
Other grain	230	193	207	201	230	240	220	212	215	189	198	150	164
Pulses	339	207	359	240	305	349	364	373	375	289	304	200	165
White potatoes	3,340	2,743	2,908	2,749	3,372	3,396	3,251	3,848	3,594	3,678	3,409	3,914	3,800
Sweetpotatoes	6,526	5,226	7,180	7,073	6,228	6,370	6,981	6,277	6,333	6,217	6,662	5,875	5,700
Sugar beets	861	299	374	463	673	910	999	1,136	1,074	1,261	1,200	1,204	1,475
Sugarcane	216	69	62	235	224	228	196	373	244	452	469	822	960
Soybeans	425	376	507	455	458	391	426	387	418	336	318	240	240
Peanuts, in shell	83	39	47	50	72	83	94	142	126	143	144	137	147
Rape and mustard	272	220	270	320	286	267	262	274	264	247	109	135	125
Tobacco	137	113	150	152	145	138	129	126	121	139	158	212	204
Tea	76	68	73	71	72	75	80	81	78	78	81	83	84
Fruit	2,541	1,634	1,622	2,248	2,417	2,509	2,698	3,213	2,977	3,239	3,495	3,865	4,137
Vegetables	8,274	6,823	7,789	7,699	8,307	8,094	8,420	9,868	9,924	11,160	12,564	13,000	13,500
Milk	1,542	929	1,000	1,154	1,362	1,548	1,715	2,114	1,887	2,437	2,761	3,038	3,251
Eggs	434	340	375	369	410	440	453	715	532	811	850	995	1,084
Meat	356	209	266	307	316	350	401	473	392	619	632	721	792
Malaya, States of													
Rice, paddy	772	658	662	677	802	799	714	976	903	926	1,006	869	1,016
Sweetpotatoes	91	83	84	83	91	75	108	117	113	127	112	127	137
Copra	123	167	146	157	132	110	127	164	176	135	139	116	100
Palm kernel	18	15	15	15	15	19	20	25	24	28	31	30	36
Palm oil	68	55	57	57	59	71	73	95	92	108	126	122	135
Tobacco	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Rubber	675	594	647	634	646	672	707	746	717	761	799	831	834
Tea	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3
Coffee	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	7	8
Pineapples	173	72	80	124	157	180	182	229	195	223	295	314	355
Bananas	293	280	289	246	231	322	327	356	345	341	336	328	332
Milk	15	16	18	20	14	15	16	20	15	19	19	18	18
Eggs	21	5	5	5	18	22	22	25	23	28	29	30	30
Pakistan:													
Rice, paddy	13,130	12,838	11,003	13,755	12,907	12,048	14,434	16,133	16,069	14,963	17,741	17,798	17,500
Wheat	3,727	3,669	3,213	3,392	3,662	3,586	3,932	3,847	3,938	4,129	4,215	4,196	4,625
Barley	160	145	124	145	132	172	175	137	151	134	145	124	132
Corn	476	435	460	471	449	490	488	495	446	488	530	531	533

Table 6.--Far East and Oceania: Agricultural production, country by commodity, average 1957-59, annual 1954-1965--Continued

Country and commodity	1957-59	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
-----1,000 metric tons-----													
Pakistan: - Cont'd													
Bajra (millet)	307	354	345	369	278	314	329	306	370	423	362	446	437
Jowar (sorghum)	211	224	253	259	186	215	233	222	249	252	238	293	254
Gram	681	625	667	744	728	699	616	637	646	660	712	643	709
Sugarcane	14,809	13,083	12,654	12,238	12,921	15,120	16,385	14,332	15,660	18,846	23,265	21,589	24,999
Sesame	32	37	38	34	27	35	35	31	38	34	34	31	36
Flaxseed	11	15	14	13	12	5	15	15	13	14	16	16	17
Rape and mustard	333	267	326	329	320	301	379	323	313	310	363	302	307
Cottonseed	615	603	668	648	630	585	631	647	697	782	897	808	856
Jute	1,074	845	1,180	1,001	1,125	1,088	1,008	809	1,264	1,143	1,066	966	1,143
Cotton	292	284	314	307	306	275	295	304	327	369	422	381	455
Tobacco	93	88	127	89	87	91	101	89	85	102	101	104	104
Tea	23	25	23	23	20	24	25	19	26	23	25	28	30
Eggs	30	26	27	28	29	30	30	41	41	41	41	41	42
Meat	569	500	500	525	550	574	584	589	589	594	575	597	579
Philippines:													
Rice, paddy	3,543	3,203	3,273	3,346	3,204	3,684	3,740	3,705	3,910	3,967	3,843	4,002	4,050
Corn	1,011	770	907	895	852	1,016	1,165	1,210	1,266	1,273	1,292	1,303	1,342
Pulses	47	39	40	42	44	48	49	42	33	33	31	27	27
White potatoes	9	7	7	8	10	10	7	7	10	11	15	18	17
Sweetpotatoes	843	757	770	808	828	852	849	827	739	695	749	784	823
Cassava	308	272	277	291	299	307	318	442	547	495	458	596	660
Other root crops	158	143	145	152	156	161	158	131	153	144	154	173	179
Sugarcane	10,793	11,806	11,338	10,072	9,537	10,625	12,218	12,828	11,740	13,088	14,229	15,805	15,680
Copra	1,228	942	1,103	1,140	1,319	1,293	1,072	1,075	1,057	1,385	1,645	1,487	1,372
Peanuts	18	18	18	18	18	19	16	15	13	11	11	14	15
Abaca	121	106	105	120	128	125	111	94	99	112	128	134	128
Tobacco	51	28	30	38	51	50	52	64	60	70	68	65	55
Coffee	10	6	7	7	8	10	11	26	32	42	33	39	43
Cacao	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	3	3	4	4
Citrus	36	30	32	33	34	36	37	43	54	62	62	61	62
Bananas	332	274	295	303	319	341	336	307	349	525	557	759	789
Other fruit	323	284	298	309	316	335	317	363	352	411	449	459	464
Vegetables	182	170	177	177	178	184	183	179	165	187	167	183	186
Meat	259	235	210	241	248	266	262	287	268	308	322	340	376

South Korea:

Rice, paddy	3,198	3,266	3,042	2,506	3,086	3,254	3,255	3,127	3,706	3,125	3,766	3,979	3,880
Wheat	127	131	108	118	118	120	144	139	151	145	66	167	122
Barley	898	948	795	837	730	915	1,049	1,054	1,141	1,078	306	1,174	1,271
Corn	14	13	13	11	14	14	14	14	16	18	20	35	30
Millet and sorghum	101	91	101	91	87	122	93	87	106	108	115	120	122
Other grain	35	39	33	35	32	37	37	36	37	36	22	34	33
Pulses	20	19	19	19	20	21	19	20	24	24	24	26	26
White potatoes	318	234	355	272	349	317	249	316	347	309	293	428	400
Sweetpotatoes	383	394	416	364	351	397	401	443	526	645	787	1,485	1,200
Soybeans	148	160	149	153	153	153	138	130	165	156	156	163	166
Peanuts	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3
Cottonseed	16	31	39	33	17	15	16	13	18	12	8	8	8
Cotton	8	16	20	16	9	8	8	6	9	6	4	4	4
Hemp	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	5	5	5
Fruit	149	110	117	117	127	152	167	166	151	195	178	229	235
Vegetables	1,116	1,115	1,166	962	1,227	1,112	1,010	1,088	1,191	1,305	1,188	1,437	1,466
Tobacco	28	29	26	26	26	28	29	29	32	35	29	49	50

South Vietnam:

Rice, paddy	4,173	2,566	2,839	3,412	3,192	4,235	5,092	4,955	4,607	5,205	5,327	5,031	4,700
Corn	28	30	27	31	30	29	26	27	32	38	37	38	38
Pulses	6	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	8	10	10	10	10
Cassava	164	165	130	126	149	163	181	220	255	313	389	385	370
Sweetpotatoes	161	165	115	104	142	137	203	221	236	273	300	300	285
Sugarcane	818	450	444	484	870	761	824	1,000	932	872	964	900	867
Copra	27	19	18	18	26	27	29	46	38	42	37	43	40
Soybeans	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	4	5	4	4
Peanuts	19	10	11	13	16	22	19	24	29	29	32	32	31
Tobacco	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	7	7	7
Rubber	70	51	66	70	62	72	75	78	78	78	76	75	60
Tea	4	4	2	4	4	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5

Taiwan:

Rice, paddy	2,440	2,220	2,116	2,345	2,409	2,481	2,431	2,505	2,641	2,768	2,763	2,944	3,013
Wheat	40	15	19	27	36	40	43	46	44	42	19	20	24
Corn	13	11	9	11	9	12	17	21	27	36	35	42	45
Millet and sorghum	9	6	6	7	9	8	9	9	10	11	6	12	12

Table 6.--Far East and Oceania: Agricultural production, country by commodity, average 1957-59, annual 1954-65--Continued

Country and commodity	1957-59	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
----- 1,000 metric tons -----													
Taiwan: - Cont'd													
Pulses	20	14	22	23	18	21	21	16	21	21	17	18	20
Sweetpotatoes	2,848	2,557	2,437	2,568	2,693	2,958	2,894	2,979	3,234	3,080	2,148	3,348	3,025
Cassava	145	136	130	121	133	155	147	159	226	224	217	242	250
Sugarcane	7,566	6,310	6,089	6,343	7,083	7,522	8,093	6,736	7,922	6,142	6,507	6,748	7,018
Soybeans	40	20	24	26	33	42	44	53	54	53	53	58	60
Peanuts	96	66	67	82	94	96	97	102	105	95	91	116	116
Sesame	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	4	2	4	4
Jute	17	13	19	17	9	17	24	21	14	11	10	10	10
Tobacco	17	10	12	15	19	17	16	16	16	16	17	23	24
Tea	16	13	15	13	15	16	17	17	18	20	21	18	18
Citrus	41	28	30	35	39	42	43	53	55	67	79	102	110
Pineapples	127	66	71	83	99	137	146	167	174	192	163	227	250
Bananas	102	98	85	59	92	111	104	114	130	135	137	268	295
Other fruit	42	23	39	35	38	43	45	49	55	58	60	65	68
Vegetables	732	636	648	670	705	741	749	803	814	841	911	969	1,000
Citronella oil	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2
Meat	220	161	167	178	202	232	227	217	236	257	254	261	272
Thailand:													
Rice, paddy	6,464	5,709	7,334	8,297	5,570	7,053	6,770	7,834	8,177	9,279	10,168	9,625	10,000
Corn	213	62	68	115	137	186	317	544	600	665	858	1,110	1,200
Pulses	43	28	34	37	41	42	46	60	41	54	63	58	58
Sugarcane	4,481	2,437	2,699	3,830	4,147	4,309	4,988	5,382	3,984	3,155	4,733	6,300	5,000
Copra	204	207	224	239	238	209	164	189	191	199	208	210	212
Soybeans	24	22	20	22	28	22	22	26	41	30	33	40	41
Peanuts	121	92	94	101	118	121	124	152	108	112	113	120	125
Castorbeans	32	16	16	24	32	29	34	43	33	44	53	56	62
Sesame	17	10	11	14	18	17	17	19	13	16	16	17	18
Cottonseed	24	16	17	21	24	24	25	30	26	27	33	30	33
Cotton	12	7	8	11	12	11	12	15	13	14	16	15	16
Jute	3	1	1	2	3	3	4	6	12	7	7	7	7
Kenaf	34	8	10	17	21	30	50	181	339	134	212	240	300
Tobacco	27	24	23	24	26	27	27	28	29	30	31	31	35
Rubber	150	120	133	137	136	141	174	171	186	195	198	202	205

OCEANIA

Australia:

Wheat	4,637	4,589	5,319	3,659	2,655	5,855	5,402	7,449	6,727	8,353	8,924	10,026	7,484
Barley	965	667	945	1,118	691	1,428	775	1,542	941	898	984	1,106	943
Corn	151	129	129	121	140	143	171	171	159	186	189	171	107
Oats	999	596	1,025	642	570	1,577	850	1,381	1,000	1,248	1,238	1,261	1,070
Rice, paddy	105	78	97	90	81	108	126	128	114	135	138	144	155
Sorghum	184	128	169	146	160	148	244	257	185	292	317	183	135
White potatoes	565	557	476	408	527	584	584	588	458	534	678	571	610
Sugarcane	9,641	10,249	9,044	9,421	9,398	10,377	9,147	9,313	9,731	12,941	12,314	15,341	15,005
Peanuts, in shell	23	15	9	9	19	32	19	23	15	16	23	23	24
Flaxseed	16	6	13	19	9	11	27	14	13	26	30	52	8
Cotton	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	3	10	13
Tobacco	5	3	3	3	4	5	6	9	14	12	15	11	11
Hops	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Seeds	9	6	7	12	10	8	10	9	10	10	12	17	15
Fruits:													
Dried	87	91	82	60	81	92	89	71	83	97	70	105	106
Citrus	173	154	178	173	164	158	196	171	215	245	229	174	177
Deciduous	461	475	450	459	404	518	462	505	520	621	626	674	633
Tropical	202	154	209	166	165	219	221	203	204	205	223	178	203
Vegetables	570	455	455	469	580	572	557	549	553	591	600	610	620
Milk	6,293	6,194	6,550	6,344	5,907	6,402	6,571	6,257	6,744	6,857	6,967	7,049	6,541
Eggs	115	117	115	116	115	112	117	124	125	119	128	129	134
Wool	711	582	643	710	650	722	762	737	770	759	810	816	768
Meat:													
Beef and veal	830	731	763	828	804	921	764	643	804	929	1,001	1,022	1,016
Mutton and lamb	504	394	386	373	428	500	583	584	596	603	595	595	605
Pork	103	101	95	90	103	104	102	109	122	116	113	124	127
Poultry	43	40	43	41	42	43	44	45	45	47	48	49	50

New Zealand:

Wheat	115	130	112	72	80	101	164	237	253	213	249	274	245
Barley	69	76	45	46	65	81	60	71	77	81	95	131	102
Corn	9	7	5	6	8	8	10	18	10	14	15	19	19
Oats	36	17	29	35	52	26	29	33	43	34	19	28	33
Pulses	25	26	24	17	23	28	23	25	25	21	27	30	26
White potatoes	157	146	102	148	160	152	159	193	194	194	184	244	244
Tobacco	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
Seeds	20	22	22	27	30	15	15	18	25	18	32	26	25

-- Continued

Table 6.--Far East and Oceania: Agricultural production, country by commodity, average 1957-59, annual 1954-1965--Continued

Country and commodity	1957-59	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
-----1,000 metric tons-----													
New Zealand: - Cont'd													
Fruits, deciduous	105	81	87	98	94	108	112	110	114	135	116	142	139
Onions	13	11	15	14	14	14	12	15	18	14	21	23	22
Milk	5,310	4,912	5,046	5,197	5,126	5,418	5,386	5,318	5,362	5,370	5,495	5,717	5,959
Eggs	34	31	32	32	33	34	35	35	36	37	38	38	39
Honey	5	7	5	6	6	4	6	6	6	6	5	4	5
Wool	244	206	210	223	225	245	262	267	266	281	280	283	290
Meat:													
Beef and veal	261	202	229	266	271	273	238	240	240	298	292	269	294
Mutton and lamb	376	333	352	357	341	358	430	448	457	463	488	483	498
Pork	40	38	39	41	38	39	42	41	40	43	47	48	46
Poultry	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6

— = None or negligible.

Table 7.--Far East: Estimated production of selected agricultural commodities, average 1957-59 and annual 1954-1965

Commodity	1957-59	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 1/	1965 2/	Percent change 1965 from	
	1957-59	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 1/	1965 2/	1957-59 1964	
														-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Percent -
Rice, paddy	115,461	101,509	108,219	113,564	104,676	117,888	123,819	131,363	131,912	130,335	141,504	143,576	140,241	21.5	-2.3
Wheat	16,397	15,441	15,893	15,777	16,191	15,211	17,789	18,097	19,006	20,313	18,055	17,841	20,494	25.0	14.9
Barley	6,127	6,882	6,566	6,421	6,025	5,773	6,584	6,550	6,447	6,417	3,976	4,886	5,462	-10.9	11.8
Corn	8,413	7,858	6,941	7,462	7,364	8,739	9,137	9,687	9,946	11,330	10,995	12,784	13,394	59.2	4.8
Millet and sorghum	16,869	17,646	14,995	14,843	16,466	17,579	16,561	17,052	16,053	18,319	17,730	19,196	18,068	7.1	-5.9
Other grain	265	232	240	236	262	277	257	251	249	226	220	184	197	-25.7	5.3
Pulses	12,782	11,630	12,381	12,403	12,952	10,965	14,430	13,115	14,065	13,066	12,953	11,334	13,538	5.9	19.4
White potatoes	5,757	4,981	5,069	4,921	5,488	5,757	6,026	6,803	6,934	6,582	6,094	6,881	7,270	26.3	5.7
Sweetpotatoes	14,898	12,670	14,113	14,781	14,172	15,046	15,477	14,856	15,307	16,418	16,010	17,671	16,520	10.9	-6.5
Cassava	15,990	14,887	14,135	13,890	14,530	15,929	17,512	16,424	16,736	16,519	17,477	18,358	19,010	18.9	3.6
Other root crops	158	143	145	152	156	161	158	131	153	144	154	173	179	13.3	3.5
Sugar beets	861	299	374	463	673	910	999	1,074	1,136	1,261	1,200	1,204	1,475	71.3	22.5
Sugarcane	118,400	87,033	102,294	102,628	113,739	118,897	122,565	124,855	152,920	150,383	153,461	165,824	185,802	56.9	12.0
Copra	3,802	3,683	3,693	3,766	3,915	3,816	3,675	3,800	3,921	4,168	4,596	4,545	4,450	17.0	-2.1
Palm kernel	53	58	57	56	55	51	53	57	59	61	64	63	69	30.2	9.5
Palm oil	216	224	223	222	219	219	210	233	241	249	274	268	285	31.9	6.3
Soybeans	1,045	985	1,055	1,023	1,024	1,038	1,073	1,085	1,070	987	921	916	930	-11.0	1.5
Peanuts, in shell	5,790	4,950	4,627	5,121	5,620	6,166	5,585	5,647	5,865	6,044	6,260	7,341	6,158	6.4	-16.1
Castor beans	140	121	140	149	156	118	146	158	123	145	154	158	163	16.4	3.2
Flaxseed	380	400	404	433	402	264	473	461	408	470	449	401	447	17.6	11.5
Rape and mustard	1,611	1,360	1,633	1,509	1,648	1,501	1,683	1,650	1,943	1,894	1,766	1,346	1,732	7.5	28.7
Sesame	532	700	576	552	455	633	507	456	516	619	565	589	593	11.5	0.7
Cottonseed	2,747	2,988	2,744	2,903	2,980	2,814	2,446	3,125	2,904	3,417	3,712	3,473	3,629	32.1	4.5
Cotton	1,207	1,309	1,207	1,282	1,316	1,232	1,074	1,370	1,283	1,512	1,637	1,527	1,567	29.8	2.6
Jute	1,929	1,391	1,963	1,799	1,861	2,047	1,878	1,568	2,446	2,150	2,207	2,088	2,205	14.3	5.6
Other fibers	197	144	141	164	191	197	202	311	475	335	431	469	527	167.5	12.4
Tobacco	749	696	738	764	803	709	735	752	800	871	907	964	971	29.6	0.7
Rubber	1,735	1,651	1,728	1,682	1,659	1,737	1,808	1,748	1,860	1,888	1,837	1,949	1,967	13.4	0.9
Tea	672	620	618	639	651	677	689	686	740	735	741	774	779	15.9	0.6
Coffee	129	93	100	108	122	120	146	170	221	203	233	223	231	3.6	79.1
Cacao	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	7	6	5	5	6	6	20.0	0.0
Fruit	5,362	3,948	4,047	4,732	5,016	5,452	5,618	6,095	6,385	6,791	7,170	8,063	8,505	58.6	5.5
Vegetables	11,201	9,594	10,542	10,397	11,306	11,020	11,276	12,908	12,952	14,418	15,770	16,554	16,622	48.4	0.4
Spices	28	32	34	34	30	29	25	34	41	32	49	46	42	50.0	-8.7
Citronella oil	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	100.0	-33.3

1/ Preliminary

2/ Forecast

Table 8.--Far East and Oceania: Exports and imports of foods, beverages, and agricultural raw materials, selected countries, calendar years 1962-1964

SITC code 1/	Direction and commodity group	Ceylon			Hong Kong			India		
		1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
		----- Million U.S. dollars -----								
	EXPORTS									
	<u>Food (including feed)</u>									
00	Live animals	—	—	—	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.6	1.4	1.3
01	Meat	—	—	—	0.7	0.9	1.4	3.3	3.7	3.5
02	Dairy products and eggs	—	—	—	1.4	1.6	2.0	0.2	—	—
03	Fish	0.1	0.1	0.2	8.0	12.3	11.8	7.3	11.8	13.7
04	Cereals	—	—	—	14.3	9.6	12.8	0.3	0.9	1.0
05	Fruits and vegetables	12.2	13.2	14.1	18.6	16.9	14.1	54.4	63.1	73.1
06	Sugar	—	—	—	11.5	19.2	22.4	33.0	56.6	45.4
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	246.7	246.0	247.2	4.4	4.7	11.8	310.6	325.7	325.3
08	Animal feed	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.9	60.9	75.2	80.9
09	Misc. food preparation	—	—	—	5.9	5.8	6.3	0.2	0.2	0.4
11	<u>Beverages</u>	—	—	—	1.5	1.6	1.3	—	—	0.1
	<u>Agricultural Raw Materials</u>									
121	Unmanufactured tobacco	0.2	0.1	—	0.6	0.3	0.3	39.2	47.8	47.0
21	Hides and skins	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.0	1.6	21.8	23.8	18.5
22	Oilseeds	12.4	8.3	11.6	4.3	3.4	2.7	10.1	7.9	8.2
231.1	Natural rubber	60.9	53.9	60.9	—	0.1	0.5	—	—	—
261-265	Natural fibers	8.0	9.0	12.1	5.5	4.8	4.5	59.6	60.2	67.1
29	Crude materials	0.3	0.2	0.2	17.2	15.2	17.5	40.0	42.7	45.2
4	Oils and fats	23.5	20.8	32.3	3.7	3.7	2.6	21.2	38.3	30.0
	TOTAL 3/	365.2	352.0	379.8	100.3	103.0	115.2	663.6	759.3	760.7
	IMPORTS									
	<u>Food (including feed)</u>									
00	Live animals	0.3	0.1	0.1	45.5	54.9	65.9	1.4	1.2	0.4
01	Meat	0.8	0.6	0.8	15.1	15.7	21.9	—	—	—
02	Dairy products and eggs	16.3	16.2	19.6	26.1	29.6	32.3	20.8	18.4	20.5
03	Fish	11.7	12.8	14.4	19.5	22.3	31.6	12.2	12.2	8.1
04	Cereals	57.0	54.1	98.9	81.0	77.9	75.4	4/ 312.1	4/ 359.6	4/ 556.8
05	Fruits and vegetables	21.8	21.9	25.4	50.2	53.3	59.6	30.2	41.8	46.5
06	Sugar	12.5	15.6	39.5	19.4	27.9	32.6	—	—	—
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	10.2	9.5	12.0	10.0	10.1	17.8	4.5	2.3	1.5
08	Animal feed	0.1	0.7	0.2	6.0	5.1	4.4	—	—	0.2
09	Misc. food preparation	1.4	1.1	1.3	8.6	6.7	8.7	0.5	0.2	0.2
11	<u>Beverages</u>	0.7	0.5	0.5	7.0	8.5	10.4	0.6	0.5	0.8
	<u>Agricultural Raw Materials</u>									
121	Unmanufactured tobacco	1.2	1.3	0.7	8.4	8.8	8.8	2.8	1.4	1.7
21	Hides and skins	—	—	—	0.8	1.1	1.6	5.2	7.0	6.5
22	Oilseeds	0.4	0.1	0.1	7.2	6.9	5.4	20.3	18.5	16.8
231.1	Natural rubber	—	—	—	2.8	3.4	5.2	15.1	14.2	10.4
261-265	Natural fibers	1.2	1.2	1.0	75.7	87.0	97.0	157.9	133.4	151.2
29	Crude materials	0.9	1.0	1.2	21.3	21.8	25.6	4.8	4.1	4.6
4	Oils and fats	1.2	1.4	1.3	16.8	11.1	12.5	17.2	10.6	10.2
	TOTAL 3/	137.7	138.1	217.0	421.4	452.1	516.7	4/605.6	4/625.6	4/836.4

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 8.--Far East and Oceania: Exports and imports of foods, beverages, and agricultural raw materials, selected countries, calendar years 1962-1964--Continued

Japan			Korea, South			Malaya, States of			Pakistan			SITC code <u>1/</u>
1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964 <u>2/</u>	
----- Million U.S. dollars -----												
1.2	1.4	2.2	1.5	3.7	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.1	—		00
3.2	3.8	6.0	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.6		01
5.2	3.5	3.7	—	—	—	1.0	1.1	1.6	0.5	0.5		02
245.2	202.7	223.4	8.1	9.0	14.0	6.1	6.7	10.1	20.6	21.0		03
6.9	7.2	6.2	8.9	0.8	2.4	3.9	2.3	1.9	24.8	20.4		04
47.5	44.0	50.6	1.0	1.7	5.8	17.6	17.8	19.8	1.0	0.9		05
1.6	1.9	3.4	—	—	—	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.9		06
8.1	5.5	5.2	—	—	—	8.4	6.6	4.4	3.7	0.4		07
7.5	5.7	7.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.3	3.5	4.0		08
3.8	4.3	4.8	—	—	—	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.1	—		09
2.3	2.2	2.6	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—		11
6.9	7.2	7.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	0.2	—	—	—		121
1.0	2.5	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	12.4	11.0		21
—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	5.2	6.7	3.4	—	0.2		22
0.1	—	0.2	—	—	—	446.9	449.0	426.0	—	—		231.1
79.9	70.1	60.3	4.3	5.1	6.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	225.8	242.4		261-265
11.1	10.5	11.5	3.9	7.4	6.4	2.0	1.5	1.4	3.9	3.4		29
24.3	31.2	29.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	28.6	29.8	30.3	—	—		4
456.0	403.7	426.5	28.2	28.1	36.4	521.5	524.2	501.8	298.3	305.7		
3.4	4.2	6.3	0.7	0.2	0.4	4.5	4.3	4.9	—	—		00
14.6	32.9	52.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	5.3	5.9	6.8	—	0.2		01
16.2	19.1	20.8	2.5	3.1	1.8	29.6	28.8	29.6	1.7	5.1		02
13.9	35.1	57.0	0.1	—	—	9.8	10.6	10.9	—	—		03
373.4	472.1	636.1	40.1	107.2	60.8	67.0	83.8	81.5	44.2	125.3		04
56.2	93.2	125.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	22.5	23.8	26.3	3.0	8.7		05
135.2	261.5	275.3	4.5	4.7	3.8	15.9	28.0	30.8	7.8	5.1		06
47.5	63.2	70.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	11.6	11.1	9.8	3.2	3.7		07
34.8	58.1	70.7	0.1	4.2	0.4	12.6	13.5	14.9	—	—		08
6.5	8.4	12.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	2.2	2.2	2.7	0.3	1.5		09
2.6	3.5	4.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	11.8	8.9	9.3	0.8	1.0		11
32.3	38.7	47.1	—	0.1	—	6.0	7.1	5.8	2.5	1.4		121
63.7	60.8	58.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	—	—	—	0.2	0.3		21
205.7	271.3	283.7	0.7	0.6	1.2	7.8	7.5	5.4	0.7	0.7		22
108.9	101.0	108.0	5.5	6.7	4.7	31.0	24.0	17.4	2.6	2.6		231.1
737.1	879.6	866.6	42.3	45.3	41.9	0.3	0.4	0.9	13.4	8.0		261-265
28.9	37.2	43.2	1.6	1.2	0.8	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.3		29
31.3	39.7	47.3	3.8	4.8	3.9	4.5	3.8	4.0	40.1	41.8		4
1,912.2	2,479.6	2,786.2	103.1	179.8	121.1	246.9	268.1	265.6	125.1	209.7		

-- Continued

Table 8.--Far East and Oceania: Exports and imports of foods, beverages, and agricultural raw materials, selected countries, calendar years 1962-1964 -Continued

SITC code 1/	Direction and commodity group	Philippines			Singapore			Taiwan		
		1962	1963	1964 2/	1962	1963	1964 2/	1962	1963	1964
		----- Million U.S. dollars -----								
	EXPORTS									
	<u>Food (including feed)</u>									
00	Live animals	0.3	0.1		4.0	4.0		1.4	0.7	0.2
01	Meat	—	—		2.9	4.1		0.1	0.1	—
02	Dairy products and eggs	—	—		11.0	10.4		0.2	0.2	0.1
03	Fish	0.1	0.2		8.0	7.0		0.2	0.9	1.2
04	Cereals	—	0.1		35.9	40.8		6.8	19.0	22.9
05	Fruits and vegetables	25.6	30.9		27.8	30.7		34.0	46.5	72.7
06	Sugar	131.1	180.6		5.0	14.5		46.0	103.1	129.6
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	0.6	0.7		53.7	64.0		7.4	7.6	8.0
08	Animal feed	11.7	13.5		9.0	8.9		—	—	0.1
09	Misc. food preparation	0.1	0.1		1.6	2.1		2.7	3.6	5.7
11	<u>Beverages</u>	0.4	0.5		9.3	6.9		0.1	0.1	0.2
	<u>Agricultural Raw Materials</u>									
121	Unmanufactured tobacco	11.8	13.1		1.0	1.3		1.9	0.9	1.0
21	Hides and skins	0.1	0.2		2.5	3.4		—	—	—
22	Oilseeds	115.9	176.3		7.5	9.7		0.1	—	0.1
231.1	Natural rubber	—	—		358.9	319.4		—	—	—
261-265	Natural fibers	26.6	35.7		0.4	0.5		0.4	1.1	0.9
29	Crude materials	1.2	1.3		10.3	10.2		3.6	3.6	4.6
4	Oils and fats	31.3	53.2		12.6	13.3		0.2	0.3	0.3
	TOTAL 3/	356.9	506.5		561.4	551.2		105.1	187.7	247.6
	IMPORTS									
	<u>Food (including feed)</u>									
00	Live animals	0.3	0.4		3.9	3.9		0.2	0.1	0.1
01	Meat	7.5	4.9		8.9	12.1		—	—	—
02	Dairy products and eggs	24.8	19.9		20.5	21.7		3.8	4.0	5.0
03	Fish	8.5	13.3		14.6	15.2		0.5	0.4	1.0
04	Cereals	27.7	33.1		74.4	85.3		22.8	29.6	29.8
05	Fruits and vegetables	3.8	5.3		42.7	46.6		1.3	2.3	3.8
06	Sugar	0.1	0.1		11.7	27.4		—	—	—
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	2.7	2.5		38.5	41.6		0.2	0.2	0.3
08	Animal feed	2.7	2.0		18.2	19.5		0.7	0.4	0.7
09	Misc. food preparation	1.1	0.9		3.3	3.8		0.2	0.2	0.4
	<u>Beverages</u>	0.6	0.9		7.5	9.3		—	0.1	0.1
	<u>Agricultural Raw Materials</u>									
121	Unmanufactured tobacco	1.5	1.2		4.6	5.2		3.0	4.0	2.3
21	Hides and skins	0.1	0.2		1.8	2.0		1.3	1.0	1.5
22	Oilseeds	—	0.6		14.0	12.7		7.1	20.3	23.9
231.1	Natural rubber	2.7	2.7		316.9	268.0		3.2	2.9	3.2
261-265	Natural fibers	24.7	22.6		0.3	0.2		35.6	49.7	42.2
29	Crude materials	0.6	0.7		8.5	8.2		3.4	3.0	3.3
4	Oils and fats	3.6	3.4		12.0	12.7		4.4	4.9	8.2
	TOTAL 3/	113.0	114.7		602.3	595.4		87.7	123.1	125.8

— = None or negligible.

Table 8.--Far East and Oceania: Exports and imports of foods, beverages, and agricultural raw materials, selected countries, calendar years 1962-1964--Continued

Thailand			Total of 11 countries			Australia			New Zealand			SITC code 1
1962	1963	1964 2/	1962	1963	1964 2/	1962 5/	1963 5/	1964 5/	1962	1963 5/	1964 5/	
----- Million U.S. dollars -----												
8.8	5.8		20.1	18.4		3.3	3.7	5.4	1.5	1.4	1.7	00
0.1	—		11.7	13.3		200.8	252.8	272.7	218.7	240.4	254.6	01
1.9	1.1		21.4	18.4		97.4	101.9	110.2	187.4	192.1	218.3	02
2.0	3.5		305.7	275.2		14.7	14.3	16.1	4.3	4.6	4.3	03
182.5	207.7		284.3	308.8		430.1	330.3	513.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	04
25.1	25.6		264.8	291.3		85.2	85.9	107.5	12.0	10.4	13.4	05
2.9	6.6		231.7	383.8		76.6	102.7	183.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	06
1.7	1.4		645.4	662.6		1.4	1.2	1.7	—	—	—	07
0.5	1.0		94.6	109.9		6.5	7.7	8.9	1.2	1.4	1.7	08
0.8	0.6		16.0	17.6		4.6	4.3	3.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	09
—	—		13.8	11.4		5.4	5.8	6.7	—	0.3	0.3	11
1.5	2.0		63.2	73.1		0.1	0.4	0.2	—	—	0.2	121
3.4	2.5		42.6	44.8		72.0	82.5	102.7	34.4	35.4	42.2	21
12.3	10.9		167.9	223.4		0.1	0.1	0.5	—	—	0.3	22
101.4	91.5		968.2	913.9		0.1	0.3	0.5	—	—	—	231.1
28.0	17.6		438.6	446.6		834.2	849.0	1,076.8	269.8	298.3	377.1	261-265
9.5	9.1		103.0	105.1		6.3	6.8	7.2	6.2	23.8	26.5	29
0.8	0.3		146.4	191.0		15.9	15.8	17.1	7.8	7.1	10.2	4
383.2	387.2		3,839.7	4,108.6		1,854.6	1,865.4	2,434.8	745.4	817.5	953.3	
0.1	0.1		60.3	69.4		1.3	1.5	2.1	0.4	0.5	0.7	30
0.1	0.2		52.5	72.7		3.2	4.4	4.3	0.6	0.1	—	01
21.9	25.1		134.2	191.0		2.0	2.4	2.9	—	—	—	02
2.7	2.3		93.5	124.2		19.1	20.0	25.0	1.0	2.0	2.9	03
3.8	4.4	4/1,103.5	4/1,432.4			1.1	1.4	1.3	12.4	14.4	14.4	04
2.1	2.3		234.1	299.6		12.1	11.3	13.1	10.2	15.3	16.5	05
0.2	0.2		207.3	370.5		1.7	2.2	2.3	9.4	13.5	29.2	06
4.4	3.3		132.9	147.6		46.6	46.3	51.3	11.4	13.7	14.9	07
0.1	0.2		75.3	103.7		1.1	0.9	1.2	—	0.2	0.2	08
1.0	0.9		25.2	26.4		0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	09
0.8	1.0		32.5	34.4		10.2	8.5	10.3	4.0	7.0	7.1	11
6.0	5.8		68.3	75.0		18.1	21.8	23.7	4.6	4.7	3.7	121
—	—		73.5	72.7		3.3	3.4	3.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	21
—	—		263.9	339.2		5.4	6.2	7.8	1.3	1.4	1.4	22
—	—		488.7	425.5		16.7	20.7	19.5	—	5.5	6.7	231.1
4.9	5.5	1,093.4	1,232.9			24.7	34.3	41.3	3.8	4.9	6.1	261-265
1.8	1.7		80.9	87.6		9.7	9.9	14.4	2.8	3.6	3.6	20
0.9	0.9		135.8	135.1		13.9	14.9	15.5	2.6	1.5	1.7	4
50.8	53.9	4/4,405.8	4/5,240.1			190.6	210.4	240.1	65.9	88.9	109.7	

1/ SITC is the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised.

2/ Data for 1964 not available for Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.

3/ Columns may not add to totals because of rounding.

4/ Indian data for cereal imports adjusted to include quantities not reported in official trade returns.

5/ Year ending June 30.

Table 9.--United States: Trade in foods, beverages, and agricultural raw materials with countries of the Far East and Oceania, calendar years 1962-1964 and January-September 1964 and 1965

SITC code 1/	Direction and commodity group	Afghanistan					Ceylon		
		Annual			Jan.-Sept.		Annual		
		1962	1963	1964	1964	1965	1962	1963	1964
		----- Million dollars -----							
	U.S. EXPORTS								
	<u>Food (including feed)</u>								
00	Live animals	—	—	—]	—	—	—	—
01	Meat	—	—	—]	—	—	—	—
02	Dairy products and eggs	0.1	—	—	]	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.8
03	Fish	—	—	—]	—	—	—	—
04	Cereals	—	3.1	6.3	]- 6.3	4.6	6.2	7.2	2.5
05	Fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	]	—	0.1	0.1	0.1
06	Sugar	—	—	—]	—	—	—	—
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	—	—	—]	—	—	—	—
08	Animal feed	—	—	—]	—	—	—	—
09	Misc. food preparation	—	—	—]	—	—	—	—
11	<u>Beverages</u>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<u>Agricultural Raw Materials</u>								
121	Unmanufactured tobacco	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.4	0.2
21	Hides and skins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Oilseeds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
231.1	Natural rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
261-265	Natural fibers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	Crude materials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
4	Oils and fats	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—
	TOTAL 3/	0.2	3.3	6.4	6.4	5.1	7.5	8.6	3.7
	U.S. IMPORTS								
	<u>Food (including feed)</u>								
00	Live animals	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
01	Meat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
02	Dairy products and eggs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
03	Fish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
04	Cereals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05	Fruits and vegetables	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—
06	Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	—	—	—	—	—	24.7	25.5	27.5
08	Animal feed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
09	Misc. food preparation	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.6
11	<u>Beverages</u>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<u>Agricultural Raw Materials</u>								
121	Unmanufactured tobacco	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Hides and skins	13.0	14.3	9.1	6.9	9.5	—	—	—
22	Oilseeds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
231.1	Natural rubber	—	—	—	—	—	6.8	7.1	6.1
261-265	Natural fibers	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	—	0.1	—
29	Crude materials	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—
4	Oils and fats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL 3/	14.3	15.7	10.2	7.7	10.3	31.6	32.9	34.3

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 9.--United States: Trade in foods, beverages, and agricultural raw materials with countries of the Far East and Oceania, calendar years 1962-64 and January-September 1964 and 1965--Continued

Ceylon		Hong Kong					India					SITC code 1/
Jan.-Sept.		Annual			Jan.-Sept.		Annual		Jan.-Sept.			
1964	1965	1962	1963	1964	1964	1965	1962	1963	1964	1964	1965	
----- Million dollars -----												
	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	0.1		—	00
	—	3.3	3.2	3.4		2.1	—	0.1	0.1		—	01
	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.5		0.3	6.8	9.9	6.4		8.7	02
	—	0.4	0.4	0.6		0.4	—	—	—		—	03
2.7	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.1	15.1	1.7	243.2	303.2	427.2	293.5	312.8	04
	—	8.0	8.1	9.4		7.0	0.3	0.2	0.2		0.1	05
	—	0.9	1.2	1.3		0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2		0.2	06
	—	0.3	0.4	0.4		0.4	—	—	—		—	07
	—	1.1	1.5	1.4		1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1	08
	—	0.7	0.6	0.7		1.1	—	0.1	0.1		0.5	09
—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	11
0.2	—	4.1	5.3	4.9	2.4	3.4	2.6	2.0	0.8	0.8	—	121
—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	21
—	—	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	231.1
—	—	11.0	12.8	16.7	14.7	16.5	37.2	43.5	37.1	33.0	36.1	261-265
—	—	2.6	2.8	3.0	1.7	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.3	29
—	—	6.1	3.5	6.5	4.5	3.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	28.2	4
3.0	3.4	42.3	43.3	51.5	38.7	40.5	290.6	359.5	472.6	327.4	387.1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.4	—	—	—	00
—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	01
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	02
—	—	1.7	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.0	3.9	6.5	5.9	4.3	6.3	03
—	—	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	04
—	0.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.9	24.1	27.2	31.2	21.0	23.0	05
—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	13.5	14.0	15.5	15.5	15.4	06
20.2	18.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	24.9	19.0	19.1	12.9	14.6	07
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	08
0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	09
—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.3	121
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.4	6.5	4.7	4.0	4.3	21
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	22
4.5	3.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	231.1
—	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	5.4	4.8	7.2	6.2	3.7	261-265
—	—	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	12.8	16.6	16.5	12.3	13.0	29
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	4
25.2	21.9	5.4	5.5	4.7	3.4	3.4	92.3	96.4	100.8	76.6	81.2	

-- Continued

Table 9.--United States: Trade in foods, beverages, and agricultural raw materials with countries of the Far East and Oceania, calendar years 1962-64 and January-September 1964 and 1965--Continued

SITC code 1/	Direction and commodity group	Indonesia					Japan		
		Annual			Jan.-Sept.		Annual		
		1962	1963	1964	1964	1965	1962	1963	1964
		----- Million dollars -----							
	U.S. EXPORTS								
	<u>Food (including feed)</u>								
00	Live animals	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	1.4	2.2
01	Meat	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.4	8.2	6.6
02	Dairy products and eggs	1.6	1.8	1.9	—	0.3	7.9	10.5	9.1
03	Fish	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	5.7	7.7
04	Cereals	34.0	34.6	5.6	7.1	0.3	133.0	203.2	264.1
05	Fruits and vegetables	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.1	11.9	12.4	15.9
06	Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	1.2	1.1
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	—	—	—	—	—	13.6	14.4	16.5
08	Animal feed	—	—	—	—	—	8.2	13.4	11.7
09	Misc. food preparation	—	—	—	—	0.1	1.9	2.5	1.8
11	<u>Beverages</u>	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1
	<u>Agricultural Raw Materials</u>								
121	Unmanufactured tobacco	2.1	1.0	—	—	—	22.1	27.1	31.7
21	Hides and skins	—	—	—	—	—	32.0	30.7	28.6
22	Oilseeds	—	—	—	—	—	111.7	148.3	148.0
231.1	Natural rubber	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1
261-265	Natural fibers	6.3	6.1	6.9	0.3	—	116.8	148.6	136.9
29	Crude materials	—	—	—	—	—	5.3	7.5	9.7
4	Oils and fats	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	19.1	25.5	36.4
	TOTAL 3/	44.3	43.8	14.9	7.4	1.5	485.7	660.7	728.2
	U.S. IMPORTS								
	<u>Food (including feed)</u>								
00	Live animals	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.6	—
01	Meat	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	1.2	1.2
02	Dairy products and eggs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
03	Fish	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	79.0	69.1	72.6
04	Cereals	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.5	0.6
05	Fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	12.5	12.4	14.7
06	Sugar	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	20.2	30.1	33.2	26.8	20.5	1.5	1.4	1.3
08	Animal feed	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	3.7
09	Misc. food preparation	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	1.4	1.6
11	<u>Beverages</u>	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.7	0.9
	<u>Agricultural Raw Materials</u>								
121	Unmanufactured tobacco	0.5	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.7	—	—	—
21	Hides and skins	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.4
22	Oilseeds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
231.1	Natural rubber	45.7	36.3	82.4	62.6	59.0	0.1	—	0.1
261-265	Natural fibers	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	25.6	25.0	16.3
29	Crude materials	2.2	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.4	4.0	3.0	3.2
4	Oils and fats	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	6.8	4.4	4.5
	TOTAL 3/	71.1	70.4	119.6	92.4	82.1	134.8	122.0	122.3

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 9.--United States: Trade in foods, beverages, and agricultural raw materials with countries of the Far East and Oceania, calendar years 1962-64 and January-September 1964 and 1965--Continued

Japan		Korea, South					Malaysia 2/					SITC code 1/	
Jan.-Sept.		Annual			Jan.-Sept.		Annual			Jan.-Sept.			
1964	1965	1962	1963	1964	1964	1965	1962	1963	1964	1964	1965		
----- Million dollars -----													
]	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	]	0.2	—	—	—	]	—	00	
]	2.1	—	—	0.1	]	—	0.7	0.9	0.9	]	0.8	01	
]	8.6	1.7	2.4	2.3	]	3.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	]	0.6	02	
]	5.1	—	—	—	]	—	0.4	0.2	0.4	]	0.3	03	
]-252.0	288.0	46.5	65.3	63.0	]- 54.5	34.3	2.1	1.5	1.0	]- 4.6	0.9	04	
]	13.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	]	0.2	2.4	2.8	2.6	]	1.6	05	
]	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	]	—	0.3	0.3	0.2	]	0.2	06	
]	11.5	—	—	0.1	]	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	]	0.2	07	
]	19.6	—	—	—	]	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	]	0.2	08	
]	5.7	1.5	1.5	1.9	]	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	]	0.9	09	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	
	5.9	—	—	—	—	—	5.2	3.9	4.8	3.4	4.0	121	
	21.7	22.2	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	—	0.2	0.1	21	
	105.0	109.8	2.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	22	
	—	0.2	—	0.5	3.8	—	2.5	—	—	—	—	231.1	
	103.5	90.8	34.3	35.8	35.2	23.3	22.3	0.1	—	0.3	0.2	0.3	261-265
	6.3	5.5	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.2	0.3	0.2	—	0.1	29
	26.2	26.0	2.7	2.1	3.0	2.3	2.6	—	—	—	—	0.2	4
	520.6	610.8	90.8	110.3	111.4	81.4	66.7	13.1	11.4	12.1	8.5	10.4	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	00
	0.8	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	01
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	02
	50.5	48.8	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.5	1.6	0.9	1.4	03
	0.4	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	04
	11.2	12.3	—	—	—	—	0.1	1.8	2.7	2.6	1.8	2.4	05
	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	06
	1.1	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.4	07
	2.5	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	08
	1.1	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	09
	0.5	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121
	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	21
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	107.7	88.4	69.9	51.9	47.7	231.1
	12.2	9.1	1.7	2.1	5.0	3.8	3.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	261-265
	2.3	2.4	1.0	2.5	3.4	2.4	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	29
	3.2	4.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	87.3	84.2	3.9	6.0	9.5	7.0	6.2	111.1	92.9	75.9	56.1	53.8	

-- Continued

Table 9.--United States: Trade in foods, beverages, and agricultural raw materials with countries of the Far East and Oceania, calendar years 1962-64 and January-September 1964 and 1965--Continued

SITC code 1/	Direction and commodity group	Nansei Islands					Pakistan		
		Annual			Jan.-Sept.		Annual		
		1962	1963	1964	1964	1965	1962	1963	1964
		----- Million dollars -----							
	U.S. EXPORTS								
	<u>Food (including feed)</u>								
00	Live animals	—	0.1	0.2	]	0.1	—	—	—
01	Meat	0.3	0.6	1.2	]	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
02	Dairy products and eggs	1.0	1.0	0.9	]	1.6	1.4	3.3	3.6
03	Fish	—	—	0.1	]	0.1	—	—	—
04	Cereals	5.3	13.4	11.8	]- 12.2	10.8	49.3	121.5	106.9
05	Fruits and vegetables	0.6	0.7	0.8	]	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1
06	Sugar	0.3	0.3	0.4	]	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	0.7	0.7	0.7	]	0.5	0.1	0.1	—
08	Animal feed	—	—	—	]	0.1	—	—	—
09	Misc. food preparation	1.7	1.8	2.1	]	0.9	—	0.2	0.4
11	<u>Beverages</u>	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.1	—
	<u>Agricultural Raw Materials</u>								
121	Unmanufactured tobacco	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.9	2.3	0.9
21	Hides and skins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Oilseeds	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.5	—	—	—
231.1	Natural rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
261-265	Natural fibers	—	—	—	—	—	7.4	2.6	1.9
29	Crude materials	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—
4	Oils and fats	—	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	29.5	32.9	31.1
	TOTAL 3/	11.4	20.4	20.5	13.8	18.3	89.9	163.5	145.2
	U.S. IMPORTS								
	<u>Food (including feed)</u>								
00	Live animals	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—
01	Meat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
02	Dairy products and eggs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
03	Fish	0.3	—	—	—	—	2.2	2.3	2.8
04	Cereals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05	Fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
06	Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	0.3
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
08	Animal feed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
09	Misc. food preparation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	<u>Beverages</u>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<u>Agricultural Raw Materials</u>								
121	Unmanufactured tobacco	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Hides and skins	—	—	—	—	—	3.4	3.0	1.5
22	Oilseeds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
231.1	Natural rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
261-265	Natural fibers	—	—	—	—	—	21.1	19.7	15.7
29	Crude materials	—	—	—	—	0.1	1.3	1.2	1.3
4	Oils and fats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL 3/	0.3	—	—	—	0.1	28.3	26.2	21.7

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 9.--United States: Trade in foods, beverages, and agricultural raw materials with countries of the Far East and Oceania, calendar years 1962-64 and January-September 1964 and 1965--Continued

Pakistan		Philippines					Taiwan					SITC code <u>1</u> /
Jan.-Sept.		Annual		Jan.-Sept.		Annual		Jan.-Sept.				
1964	1965	1962	1963	1964	1964	1965	1962	1963	1964	1964	1965	
----- Million dollars -----												
63.5	—	0.1	0.4	0.4]		0.2	—	—	0.1]		0.1	00
	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7]		0.5	—	—	—]		—	01
	3.3	10.1	6.3	5.6]		5.0	1.5	0.5	1.2]		1.4	02
	—	0.3	0.4	1.0]		0.3	—	—	—]		—	03
	72.0	16.9	22.0	24.6]	32.1	25.2	21.7	28.2	19.8]	12.3	17.4	04
	0.1	2.5	3.8	5.0]		3.3	0.1	0.1	0.5]		0.2	05
	0.1	0.4	1.2	1.0]		0.8	—	—	—]		—	06
	—	0.5	1.1	1.7]		1.1	—	—	—]		—	07
	—	0.8	0.5	0.8]		0.8	—	—	—]		0.1	08
	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.0]		1.2	0.2	0.4	0.6]		0.5	09
—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	11
0.9	1.3	—	—	0.5	—	0.2	3.1	2.6	1.6	1.5	2.7	121
—	—	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	21
—	—	—	1.7	0.6	0.6	1.6	9.3	14.0	21.2	10.9	9.4	22
—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	231.1
1.8	1.9	20.9	14.0	15.4	13.1	7.3	30.7	26.5	25.0	15.1	13.5	261-265
—	—	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	29
18.0	22.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.3	2.6	3.4	3.9	6.8	4.1	4.0	4
84.2	102.0	55.4	55.6	60.9	47.7	50.9	70.4	77.2	77.5	44.3	49.6	
—	—	0.4	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	00
0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	01
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	02
1.6	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	03
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	04
—	—	17.5	21.3	24.1	18.9	16.3	8.5	12.4	13.0	10.1	13.4	05
0.3	—	151.9	164.8	164.8	125.1	98.1	12.0	8.6	9.7	9.5	5.0	06
—	—	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.2	07
—	—	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	08
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	09
—	—	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	11
—	—	3.1	4.3	4.6	3.3	3.9	—	—	—	—	—	121
1.2	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
—	—	46.2	33.1	43.2	29.0	36.6	—	—	—	—	—	22
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	231.1
12.2	10.0	8.4	8.2	8.3	6.5	7.3	—	—	—	—	0.2	261-265
0.8	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	2.2	2.2	3.1	2.3	1.7	29
—	—	25.4	33.9	47.5	42.9	44.3	—	—	—	—	—	4
16.1	16.2	255.3	278.0	295.7	228.3	208.6	24.9	26.0	28.9	24.1	22.6	

-- Continued

Table 9.--United States: Trade in foods, beverages, and agricultural raw materials with countries of the Far East and Oceania, calendar years 1962-64 and January-September 1964 and 1965--Continued

SITC code 1/	Direction and commodity group	Thailand					Vietnam, South			
		Annual			Jan.-Sept.		Annual			
		1962	1963	1964	1964	1965	1962	1963	1964	
		----- Million dollars -----								
	U.S. EXPORTS									
	<u>Food (including feed)</u>									
00	Live animals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
01	Meat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
02	Dairy products and eggs	0.2	0.2	0.2	—	0.3	11.2	10.9	15.1	
03	Fish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	
04	Cereals	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.3	15.2	11.0	14.1	
05	Fruits and vegetables	0.2	0.2	0.4	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
06	Sugar	0.4	0.4	0.3	—	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	0.1	0.2	0.2	—	0.2	—	—	—	
08	Animal feed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
09	Misc. food preparation	0.2	0.2	0.2	—	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.2	
11	<u>Beverages</u>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	<u>Agricultural Raw Materials</u>									
121	Unmanufactured tobacco	5.3	6.5	7.8	5.2	5.7	2.2	5.5	6.1	
21	Hides and skins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
22	Oilseeds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
231.1	Natural rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
261-265	Natural fibers	3.3	3.6	3.5	2.6	6.4	5.2	6.8	10.0	
29	Crude materials	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	
4	Oils and fats	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.6	1.8	2.7	
	TOTAL 3/	10.2	11.9	13.1	9.0	14.1	35.1	37.7	48.7	
	U.S. IMPORTS									
	<u>Food (including feed)</u>									
00	Live animals	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
01	Meat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
02	Dairy products and eggs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
03	Fish	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.1	—	
04	Cereals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
05	Fruits and vegetables	4.8	8.0	8.1	6.0	7.4	—	—	—	
06	Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	1.1	
08	Animal feed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
09	Misc. food preparation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11	<u>Beverages</u>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	<u>Agricultural Raw Materials</u>									
121	Unmanufactured tobacco	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
21	Hides and skins	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
22	Oilseeds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
231.1	Natural rubber	23.0	20.6	6.3	4.5	1.2	2.4	0.9	0.3	
261-265	Natural fibers	5.4	3.1	0.9	0.6	1.3	0.1	—	—	
29	Crude materials	1.9	2.7	4.7	3.1	3.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	
4	Oils and fats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL 3/	35.6	35.6	20.9	14.9	14.6	3.1	2.0	1.9	

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 9.--United States: Trade in foods, beverages, and agricultural raw materials with countries of the Far East and Oceania, calendar years 1962-64 and January-September 1964 and 1965--Continued

Vietnam, South		Other Far East 1/					Total Far East					SITC code 1/
Jan.-Sept.		Annual			Jan.-Sept.		Annual			Jan.-Sept.		
1964	1965	1962	1963	1964	1964	1965	1962	1963	1964	1964	1965	
----- Million dollars -----												
]	—	—	—	—	]	—	0.7	2.0	3.2	]	2.5	00
]	—	—	—	—	]	—	5.1	13.6	13.2	]	6.6	01
]	11.3	0.7	0.9	0.6	]	0.5	46.0	49.7	48.5	]	46.9	02
]	—	0.2	—	—	]	—	2.2	6.7	9.9	]	6.2	03
]- 22.2	19.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	]- 0.8	0.5	576.7	817.4	949.8	]- 780.1	790.7	04
]	0.3	—	0.1	—	]	—	26.6	29.1	35.6	]	26.9	05
]	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	]	—	3.2	5.4	4.8	]	4.0	06
]	—	—	—	—	]	—	15.6	17.0	19.8	]	14.0	07
]	—	—	—	—	]	—	10.4	15.7	14.2	]	22.0	08
]	0.4	0.6	—	—	]	0.1	8.0	10.5	9.6	]	12.6	09
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	11
3.0	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	—	49.3	57.1	59.8	23.7	19.5	121
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33.6	32.6	30.3	22.8	23.3	21
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125.2	166.2	172.4	118.7	122.3	22
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.5	4.0	—	2.8	231.1
6.0	8.0	—	1.4	—	—	—	273.1	301.7	288.9	213.6	203.1	261-265
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.0	11.7	14.0	8.6	8.2	29
1.4	1.4	—	—	7.7	7.7	0.5	63.1	71.8	96.4	65.9	92.9	4
32.7	43.1	2.6	3.4	9.2	8.8	1.7	1,249.6	1,610.6	1,775.9	1,233.9	1,405.4	
—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	1.9	1.3	0.1	—	—	00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.0	01
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	02
—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	89.0	83.2	87.1	62.4	63.1	03
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.7	04
—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	71.7	85.4	95.1	72.0	75.9	05
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	177.8	187.6	190.6	150.5	118.9	06
0.6	0.8	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.3	74.3	79.3	85.8	66.1	58.8	07
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	1.3	4.8	3.5	2.6	08
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	2.0	2.8	2.0	1.8	09
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.9	11
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.6	5.1	6.2	4.7	4.9	121
—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	24.7	26.2	18.4	15.1	18.3	21
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46.2	38.3	43.3	29.0	36.6	22
0.2	0.2	4.8	6.1	4.3	3.8	1.1	190.5	159.4	169.5	127.7	112.5	231.1
—	—	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	69.5	65.4	55.5	40.8	36.6	261-265
0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	28.2	33.1	35.0	25.9	26.3	29
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33.7	43.9	52.1	46.2	49.0	4
1.2	1.4	5.9	6.6	4.7	4.2	1.7	817.9	816.3	851.1	649.1	608.3	

-- Continued

Table 9.--United States: Trade in foods, beverages, and agricultural raw materials with countries of the Far East and Oceania, calendar years 1962-64 and January-September 1964 and 1965--Continued

SITC code 1/	Direction and commodity group	Australia					New Zealand		
		Annual			Jan.-Sept.		Annual		
		1962	1963	1964	1964	1965	1962	1963	1964
		----- Million dollars -----							
	U.S. EXPORTS								
	<u>Food (including feed)</u>								
00	Live animals	—	—	0.1	]	0.1	—	—	—
01	Meat	0.2	0.1	0.1	]	0.1	—	—	—
02	Dairy products and eggs	—	—	—	]	0.1	—	—	—
03	Fish	0.2	0.2	0.4	]	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2
04	Cereals	0.2	0.2	0.3	]- 4.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
05	Fruits and vegetables	1.6	2.2	2.7	]	2.5	0.9	1.2	1.2
06	Sugar	0.1	—	0.1	]	0.1	0.1	0.1	—
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	1.8	1.2	1.3	]	0.6	—	—	—
08	Animal feed	0.7	0.9	1.3	]	1.0	—	—	—
09	Misc. food preparation	0.4	0.4	0.5	]	0.2	—	—	—
11	<u>Beverages</u>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.1
	<u>Agricultural Raw Materials</u>								
121	Unmanufactured tobacco	19.3	16.1	12.3	8.0	10.1	4.2	2.6	3.4
21	Hides and skins	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	—	—	—
22	Oilseeds	—	—	0.1	—	0.9	—	—	—
231.1	Natural rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
261-265	Natural fibers	8.5	9.3	11.5	8.4	4.5	—	—	—
29	Crude materials	3.2	2.6	3.2	2.3	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.9
4	Oils and fats	1.2	2.1	2.6	1.5	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
	TOTAL 3/	37.8	35.9	37.2	25.2	25.0	6.8	5.4	6.1
	U.S. IMPORTS								
	<u>Food (including feed)</u>								
00	Live animals	0.3	0.3	0.1	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
01	Meat	150.9	177.6	130.3	102.9	84.9	70.3	81.2	56.9
02	Dairy products and eggs	0.5	1.5	0.7	0.7	1.0	2.8	4.2	4.6
03	Fish	14.5	12.2	12.3	11.5	17.5	3.1	3.4	4.1
04	Cereals	0.9	0.1	1.5	1.5	—	—	—	—
05	Fruits and vegetables	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
06	Sugar	17.6	28.7	23.2	11.3	6.0	—	—	—
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.6
08	Animal feed	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—
09	Misc. food preparation	1.3	1.4	—	—	—	0.5	0.4	—
11	<u>Beverages</u>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<u>Agricultural Raw Materials</u>								
121	Unmanufactured tobacco	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Hides and skins	3.8	3.2	4.0	2.9	1.6	14.6	15.7	19.4
22	Oilseeds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
231.1	Natural rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
261-265	Natural fibers	47.4	45.0	51.8	37.5	53.8	41.2	57.0	51.0
29	Crude materials	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.1	2.1	3.4	4.8	4.6
4	Oils and fats	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	—	—	0.3
	TOTAL 3/	240.9	274.3	227.7	171.4	168.1	137.4	168.0	142.0

— = None or negligible.

Table 9.--United States: Trade in foods, beverages, and agricultural raw materials with countries of the Far East and Oceania, calendar years 1962-64 and January-September 1964 and 1965--Continued

New Zealand		Other Oceania					Total Oceania					SITC code <u>1/</u>
Jan.-Sept.		Annual			Jan.-Sept.		Annual			Jan.-Sept.		
1964	1965	1962	1963	1964	1964	1965	1962	1963	1964	1964	1965	
----- Million dollars -----												
	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	0.1		0.1	00
	—	0.3	0.4	0.6		0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7		0.8	01
	—	0.1	0.2	0.3		0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3		0.3	02
	—	0.1	0.2	0.1		0.1	0.4	0.6	0.7		0.5	03
1.2	0.2	0.9	0.9	1.6	2.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	2.1	8.6	1.5	04
	1.6	0.4	0.5	0.8		0.9	2.9	3.9	4.7		5.0	05
	—	0.1	0.1	0.2		0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3		0.2	06
	—	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1	1.9	1.3	1.4		0.7	07
	—	—	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.7	1.0	1.4		1.1	08
	—	0.1	0.2	0.2		0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7		0.6	09
—	—	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	11
2.8	2.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	23.7	19.0	15.9	11.0	12.5	121
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	21
—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	1.0	22
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	231.1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.5	9.3	11.5	8.4	4.5	261-265
0.6	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	4.5	3.5	4.1	2.9	2.2	29
0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.1	1.3	2.2	2.7	1.6	2.5	4
4.8	5.1	2.5	3.3	4.7	3.3	4.1	47.1	44.6	48.0	33.3	34.2	
0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	00
47.0	27.0	—	—	—	—	—	221.2	258.8	187.2	149.9	111.9	01
3.3	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	3.3	5.7	5.3	4.0	4.3	02
2.5	3.9	3.1	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.2	20.7	16.6	17.7	14.9	22.6	03
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.1	1.5	1.5	—	04
0.4	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	05
—	—	1.5	7.1	6.2	3.7	3.4	19.1	35.8	29.4	15.0	9.4	06
0.5	—	2.1	2.6	1.5	1.2	1.5	3.0	3.4	2.2	1.8	1.6	07
—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	—	08
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	1.8	—	—	—	09
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121
18.5	18.8	—	—	—	—	—	18.4	18.9	23.4	21.4	20.4	21
—	—	0.6	—	—	—	—	0.6	—	—	—	—	22
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	231.1
41.0	34.8	—	—	—	—	—	88.6	102.0	103.9	78.5	88.6	261-265
4.2	4.3	—	—	—	—	—	6.3	8.0	7.3	6.3	6.4	29
0.3	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.0	4
117.8	92.9	7.3	10.7	9.1	6.0	6.2	385.6	453.0	379.6	295.2	267.2	

1/ SITC is the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised.

2/ Includes Singapore.

3/ Columns may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table 10.--United States: Pattern of trade with the Far East and Oceania, 1964 ^{1/}

Region and country	Imports		Exports			Percentage agricultural of--	
	All commodities	Agri-cultural commodities	All commodities	Agricultural commodities		Imports	Exports
				Total	Government program		
	----- <u>Million dollars</u> -----					----- <u>Percent</u> -----	
Far East:							
Afghanistan	10.3	1.0	15.9	6.4	14.3	10	40
Burma	0.8	0.2	16.3	7.8	3.9	27	48
Cambodia	4.4	4.3	2.6	0.1	—	98	5
Ceylon	36.1	34.5	9.4	3.7	2.8	95	39
Hong Kong	249.0	2.7	185.4	50.9	3.5	1	27
India	309.7	83.3	947.8	480.9	491.3	27	51
Indonesia	166.9	119.8	67.8	15.7	14.3	72	23
Japan	1,763.4	40.1	1,893.7	719.6	11.0	2	38
Korea, South	30.5	6.5	197.6	112.4	78.9	21	57
Laos	0.2	—	7.4	1.7	1.4	25	23
Malaysia ^{2/}	159.2	73.9	75.9	12.3	1.0	46	16
Nansei Islands	7.1	—	44.7	20.3	4.0	—	45
Nepal	0.1	—	0.8	—	—	—	5
Pakistan	39.5	16.9	375.6	146.6	144.1	43	39
Philippines	396.5	295.0	356.5	61.5	22.6	74	17
Taiwan	76.5	29.2	145.4	79.9	39.8	38	55
Thailand	24.7	19.0	82.8	13.1	0.1	77	16
Vietnam, South	2.3	1.9	133.3	50.2	51.2	82	38
Other	1.2	0.1	1.8	0.4	0.6	8	24
Total	3,278.4	728.5	4,560.8	1,783.7	885.0	22	39
Oceania:							
Australia	273.9	211.2	625.6	36.8	—	77	6
New Zealand	148.1	142.0	86.7	5.9	—	96	7
Other	10.1	7.8	24.4	4.2	0.1	77	17
Total	432.1	361.0	736.7	46.9	0.1	84	6
World total	18,599.9	4,082.4	26,086.0	6,347.0	1,769.9	22	24

^{1/} The values for agricultural trade given in this table are based upon the definition of agricultural commodities, traditionally used by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which includes (1) nonmarine food products and (2) other products of agriculture which have not passed through complex processes of manufacture such as raw hides and skins, fats and oils, and wine. The values given in table 9 are totals of specified SITC groups and, as indicated in the title are not strictly agricultural.

^{2/} Includes Singapore.

— = None or negligible.

Table 11.--United States: Trade with the Far East and with Australia and New Zealand, 1955-1964

Regions and calendar year	Imports		Exports			Percentage agricultural of--	
	All commodities	Agri- cultural commodities	All commodities	Agricultural commodities		Imports	Exports
				Total	Government program		
	- - - - - <u>Million dollars</u> - - - - -					- - - - - <u>Percent</u> - - - - -	
Far East:							
1955	1,579	833	1,728	660	n.a.	53	38
1956	1,666	775	2,292	891	n.a.	47	39
1957	1,713	728	2,953	1,115	600	43	38
1958	1,630	601	2,210	934	497	37	42
1959	2,230	777	2,268	880	463	35	39
1960	2,383	742	3,135	1,336	687	31	43
1961	2,284	686	3,580	1,302	564	30	36
1962	2,649	693	3,544	1,256	629	26	35
1963	2,856	697	4,200	1,607	790	24	38
1964	3,278	729	4,561	1,784	885	22	39
Australia and New Zealand:							
1955	169	111	252	40	n.a.	65	16
1956	198	108	224	33	n.a.	55	15
1957	205	111	266	52	—	54	20
1958	212	153	233	42	6	72	18
1959	326	261	314	33	—	80	11
1960	261	204	461	40	—	78	9
1961	311	259	385	34	—	83	9
1962	429	360	456	44	1	84	10
1963	486	423	508	41	—	87	8
1964	422	353	712	43	—	84	6

Table 12.--United States: Proportion of trade with the Far East, 1955-1964

Calendar year	Far Eastern share of U.S. imports of--		Far Eastern share of U.S. exports of--		
	All commodities	Agri- cultural commodities	All commodities	Agricultural commodities	Government program
				Total	
	<u>Percent</u>				
1955	14	21	11	21	n.a.
1956	13	20	12	21	n.a.
1957	13	19	14	25	39
1958	13	15	12	24	39
1959	15	19	13	22	38
1960	16	19	15	28	47
1961	16	19	17	26	36
1962	16	18	17	25	42
1963	17	17	18	29	49
1964	18	18	17	28	50

n.a. = Not available.

— = None or negligible.

Table 13.--Wheat: United States exports to the Far East, by principal destinations, 1950-1964 and January-October 1964 and 1965

Calendar year	World	Far East	India	Japan	Korea, South	Nansei Islands	Pakistan	Philippines	Taiwan	Other Far East
<u>1,000 metric tons</u>										
1950	5,608	943	95	842	—	—	—	—	6	—
1951	11,503	3,480	2,279	1,138	34	—	—	—	19	10
1952	10,056	2,787	1,429	1,182	50	—	121	—	5	—
1953	6,411	2,321	491	949	92	—	692	—	91	6
1954	5,229	1,334	26	1,058	66	—	18	—	165	1
1955	6,029	1,589	140	1,178	70	—	—	—	199	2
1956	11,138	2,630	632	1,113	230	3	417	—	222	13
1957	11,283	4,885	2,695	1,257	349	12	369	—	183	—
1958	8,999	4,728	2,256	1,036	451	10	704	11	230	30
1959	9,737	4,747	2,804	889	162	11	584	28	229	40
1960	13,743	7,244	4,411	916	358	11	1,157	116	265	10
1961	17,168	5,333	2,414	842	335	10	1,123	268	254	87
1962	14,137	5,493	3,055	870	436	14	674	172	257	15
1963	17,470	8,592	3,813	1,428	762	20	1,888	248	384	49
1964	20,841	10,127	5,713	1,780	514	21	1,596	148	267	88
Jan.-Oct. 1964	17,087	7,822	4,453	1,401	459	13	1,108	118	184	86
1965	14,789	8,943	4,845	1,646	422	24	1,379	283	265	77

Table 14.--Corn: United States exports to the Far East, by principal destinations, 1950-1964 and January-October 1964 and 1965

Calendar year	World	Far East	India	Japan	Korea, South	Taiwan	Vietnam, South	Other Far East
<u>1,000 metric tons</u>								
1950	2,446	11	—	11	—	—	—	—
1951	2,542	74	23	50	—	—	—	1
1952	2,527	32	—	32	—	—	—	—
1953	3,337	194	28	165	—	—	—	1
1954	1,944	138	1	137	—	—	—	—
1955	2,746	99	—	98	—	—	—	1
1956	2,976	142	—	141	—	—	—	1
1957	4,519	328	—	318	—	—	—	10
1958	4,574	467	71	359	24	1	12	—
1959	5,574	415	126	289	—	—	—	—
1960	5,614	304	106	179	13	—	—	6
1961	7,452	804	144	650	6	1	—	3
1962	10,827	1,178	71	1,026	31	17	—	33
1963	11,145	1,336	55	1,190	27	13	41	10
1964	12,181	1,848	116	1,632	8	8	67	17
Jan.-Oct. 1964	9,594	1,471	116	1,275	8	—	56	16
1965	14,392	2,214	138	2,003	—	32	27	14



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